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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Suzuki 'Cautious' on Argentine Sanctions Request	C 1
Further on Falklands Conflict	C 1
Sakurauchi Discusses Aid, Possible Visit to ROK	C 1
PRC's Bo Yibo Visits Toyota Factories 7 Apr	C 2
Bank of Japan To Stem Further Fall of Yen Value	C 2

NORTH KOREA

U.S. 'Provocations' Protested at MAC Meeting	D 1
Text of Commentary on Reagan TONG-A ILBO Remarks [NODONG SINMUN 6 Apr]	D 1
Ho Tam Arrives in Kuwait for Nonaligned Meeting	D 4
Meeting With Kuwaiti Minister	D 4
RPR Congratulates Kim Il-song on Reelection	D 5
Film Month Marking Kim Il-song Birthday Opens	D 5
Leaders Attend Restaurant, Ice Rink Opening	D 6
O Paek-yong Reviews Leadership of Kim Il-song [NODONG SINMUN 29 Mar]	D 7
Yi Chong-ok Meets New Romanian Envoy 4 Apr	D 15
Government Trade Delegation Departs for USSR	D 15
Trade Union Groups Leaves for Bulgaria, CSSR, GDR	D 15
Briefs: Delegation's Return From Cuba; Reclamation of Tideland	D 15

SOUTH KOREA

Priest, Other Suspects Arrested in Arson Cases	E 1
CHOSON ILBO Views Succession Issue in North [7 Apr]	E 1
IOC President Samaranch Arrives in Seoul 7 Apr	E 2
Briefs: New Journalists Association Head	E 2

MONGOLIA

Tsedenbal Greeted SRV's Le Duan on Reelection	F 1
MPRP's Dejid Leads Delegation to Moscow	F 1
Briefs: Disarmament Group's Departure; New Air Route; Order for USSR's Skachkov; New Cotton Combine	F 1

KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEA Hails VCP Party Congress Success	H 1
Further on Visit by Australian Communist Group	H 2
Further on Visit by Australian Socialist Group	H 3
Chea Soth-Hosted Reception	H 3
5 Apr Departure	H 3
French Communist Party Member Ends Visit	H 3
Ieng Thirith To Attend 'Kampuchea Day' in Tokyo [VODK]	H 4

LAOS

Text Issued of Joint Communique With PLO	I 1
Further on Visit by Cuban Party Official	I 2
Phoumi Vongvichit Meeting	I 2
Souphanouvong Meeting	I 3
Consular Agreement Signed With USSR 6 Apr	I 3
LPRP Delegation Returns After CSSR Conference	I 3
More Refugees Return Home From Thailand	I 4
Additional Refugees	I 4
Souphanouvong Addresses Mass Emulation Campaign	I 4

THAILAND

Trawler Reportedly Sunk by SRV Gunboat 6 Apr [POST 8 Apr]	J 1
Son Sann Reportedly Returns After 4-Month Tour [POST 8 Apr]	J 1
U.S. Chemical Warfare Specialists Arrive	J 1
VOFA Condemns SRV on Chemical Warfare Reports	J 2
Labor Department Official Discusses Child Labor	J 3

VIETNAM

Thach, Gromyko Share 'Identical Views' in Moscow	K 1
TASS Report on Visit [cross-reference]	K 1
Le Duc Tho Address to Fifth VCP Congress, Part I	K 1
Truong Chinh Addresses Rally on VCP Congress	K 13
NHAN DAN Urges Ascertaining Strategic Tasks [6 Apr]	K 18
Army Paper Urges Congress Resolutions Study	K 19
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]	
Romania, Albania, DPRK Greet Le Duan Reelection	K 19
USSR's Brezhnev Sends Le Duan Birthday Message	K 20
GDR Confers Karl Marx Order on Le Duan	K 20
To Huu Receives CSSR Postal Delegation 7 Apr	K 21
Pham Van Dong Receives Outgoing Polish Envoy	K 21
Hungarian Envoy Hosts National Day Soiree	K 21
NHAN DAN Hails Hungarian National Day [4 Apr]	K 21
NHAN DAN Lauds Visit of Hungary's Puja [6 Apr]	K 22
UN Delegate Condemns Israeli West Bank Policy	K 22
Truong Chinh Receives Congolese Foreign Minister	K 23
Ghana's Rawlings Receives Ambassador Vu Khac Bong	K 23
Pham Van Dong Sends Note Supporting Sarhawi	K 24
Pham Van Dong Condoles PDRY on Flooding	K 24
Forest Destruction in Damaged Areas Viewed	K 24
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Mar]	
New Wage, Bonus Systems Implemented 1 Apr	K 25

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Fraser Survives Party Leadership Challenge	M 1
Argentine Imports Boycotted Over Falklands Issue	M 1
Nine-Nation EEC Sugar Subsidies Protest Joined	M 1
Briefs: Wheat Sales to PRC	M 1

INDONESIA

Adam Malik Comments on Falklands Dispute	N 1
Television Reports on Taiwan 'Military Might' [AFP]	N 1

SUZUKI 'CAUTIOUS' ON ARGENTINE SANCTIONS REQUEST

OW080231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday expressed a cautious attitude toward Britain's request for Japan to take economic sanctions against Argentina for seizing the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic.

While commenting on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's personal letter sent to Suzuki Wednesday, he said he wants to see the moves by other countries regarding the British-Argentine dispute before deciding Japan's response to the British request. Thatcher's letter explained the British position on the conflict and expressed gratitude over Japan's opposition to armed actions, made public at the U.N. Security Council, Suzuki said.

Japan does not provide Argentina with arms, and there are very few credits or new loans from Japan to Argentina, which could be targets of Japan's economic sanctions against the South American country if and when Japan should accept the British request, Suzuki said.

Further on Falklands Conflict

OW080921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0826 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 (KYODO) -- Japan will support all diplomatic efforts aimed at a peaceful solution to the Falkland Islands dispute, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi told the House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee Thursday.

He stressed that Japan wished to show its support for the current American mediation initiative, which he felt might prove successful, because the U.S. was a trusted ally of both sides. Concerning British requests for a halt to further grants of government credits to Argentina, he said Japan wished to watch other developments before taking a decision.

SAKURAUCHI DISCUSSES AID, POSSIBLE VISIT TO ROK

OW071123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Wednesday strongly hinted his intention to meet South Korea's request for commodity aid with a positive attitude. Speaking at a meeting of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, he also revealed the idea of visiting South Korea to bring the pending problem of Japan-South Korea economic cooperation to a political settlement. He was responding to a question by Takako Doi, Socialist, about whether the foreign minister had any intention of visiting South Korea on other, noneconomic, matters.

The foreign minister replied that he might go to South Korea to sign an agreement after the conclusion of aid negotiations on the administrative level, or to make a final settlement through top-level talks in the event of a breakdown in these negotiations. As for the commodity aid which has been strongly requested by South Korea, the foreign minister stated that administrative authorities concerned are studying whether the request of South Korea is reasonable and perhaps subject to Japanese consideration. He also stated that it was not correct to say that the Japanese side was not paying due attention to South Korea's request.

Doi contended that commodity aid conflicts with Japan's basic principles for economic cooperation. The foreign minister, however, replied that he cannot disapprove commodity aid outright, because the South Korean side coupled its request for this kind of aid with an explanation of its internal circumstances and because the Japanese side, too, has been probing the possibility of granting commodity aid to South Korea.

The South Korean Government recently rejected an interim plan proposed by the Japanese side in reply to South Korea's request for economic cooperation. According to this plan, the Japanese side would finance 11 South Korean projects, to a total amount of dollar 3,500 million, through the advancement of yen loans and Export-Import Bank loans and private bank loans, but would not grant commodity aid requested by South Korea (dollar 2,500 million).

After the South Korean side rejected this plan, the government ordered Ambassador to South Korea Toshikazu Maeda to return home temporarily, to start formulation of its final negotiation plan. The reaction of the South Korean side to Foreign Minister Sakurachi's plan to visit South Korea in May for the settlement of the economic cooperation issue on the political level is being awaited.

PRC'S BO YIBO VISITS TOYOTA FACTORIES 7 APR

OWG71117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Nagoya, April 7 (KYODO) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo Wednesday indicated his country hopes to promote technical interchanges with Japanese automakers. Bo dropped the hint when he and his entourage conferred with executives of Toyota Motor Co., including President Eiji Toyoda, at the No. 1 Japanese auto company's head office in nearby Toyota.

He told Toyota executives that Japanese-built cars are very popular among the Chinese and that China has much to learn from Toyota's advanced automobile production technology. After the conference, Bo toured Toyota's engine and other plants for about two hours.

The Chinese vice premier, visiting Japan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry, is scheduled to visit Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. in Osaka Thursday.

BANK OF JAPAN TO STEM FURTHER FALL OF YEN VALUE

OWO71341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 (KYODO) -- Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, said Wednesday that the central bank was resolved to "use every available means" to stem a further fall in the yen's exchange value. Maekawa did not elaborate, but his press conference remark was taken to signal that the monetary authorities were ready to invoke emergency powers under law to check an outflow of capital.

The governor said that the territorial dispute between Britain and Argentina had sent the pound sterling downward but that the Japanese yen was now weak compared with other European currencies.

"But I see no domestic factors causing the yen's drop and whenever the yen tends to fall, we will prevent it by using every available means," Maekawa said.

Referring to the latest money supply figures, which showed a sixth consecutive monthly double-digit growth last month, he said the present level was not dangerously high but was nearing an upper permissible limit. "It is not desirable for the money supply to grow faster than now," he added.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' PROTESTED AT MAC MEETING

SK071058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Kaesong, April 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors are ceaselessly committing provocations against our side, bringing a machinegun and other automatic rifles into the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and order established in this area. In this connection our side called a security officers' meeting at the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom on April 7. At the meeting our side pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are these days further aggravating the situation in the Joint Security Area.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side at the meeting, at around 8 hours 50 minutes on April 6 the enemy brought a machinegun and cartridge box by truck into a post of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces northwest of the conference room area. This is a very grave criminal act not only heightening tension in the Joint Security Area but also seriously endangering security there.

The U.S. imperialists are also continuously committing outrageous provocations against our side in the Joint Security Area. At around 8 hours on April 4, a U.S. soldier at a post of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces southeast of the conference room shouted at personnel of our side at a post on the opposite side and committed the grave provocative act of threatening with a gesture of stabbing them with a dagger. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are introducing almost everyday armed personnel in excess of the designated number into the Joint Security Area and acting there arbitrarily not wearing a designated specific insignia. Such provocations and violations by the enemy numbered 18 in the period from March 26 to April 6.

The security officer of our side, showing photo materials, exposed these criminal acts of the enemy in the Joint Security Area, protested against them and strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible steps for the discontinuation of such acts. With no excuse can the enemy side shirk its responsibility for its criminal acts, the security officer of our side declared. He stated that the number of provocations and violations by the enemy side was 34 in January this year, 42 in February and 46 in March. This clearly proves that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are deliberately scheming, acting indiscreetly in the Joint Security Area, to heighten tension there, he said.

In conclusion the security officer of our side sternly warned the enemy side that it had better act with discretion, pondering over the possible consequences of its provocations and violations.

TEXT OF COMMENTARY ON REAGAN TONG-A ILBO REMARKS

SK072304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1248 GMT 6 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 April commentary: "Criminal Act Openly Encouraging Puppets to War and Division"]

[Text] In a special interview with TONG-A ILBO, a South Korean newspaper, U.S. President Reagan made remarks on issues raised by the paper such as South Korean-U.S. relations, North and South Korean relations and the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

In the interview, Reagan said there is no plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, babbling that he would do whatever is necessary to fulfill the U.S. commitments to defend the South Korean puppet clique. He also expressed his support for puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for peaceful reunification. The interview with TONG-A ILBO draws the attention of the people since it officially manifests the aggressive Korean policy of the U.S. Government, persisting in a policy of occupation of South Korea and the line of division and war against the Korean people.

It is malrevised version of the South Korea-U.S. joint statement for which puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan was summoned early last year and is a new order more zealously instigating the puppet clique to its execution.

For a year or so since last year, the puppet traitor, as a faithful stooge of the new master, has run amok to execute the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and division. This is how the puppet traitor came to be denounced and rejected at home and abroad. Reagan held the special interview in an effort to give a shot in the arm to traitor Chon Tu-hwan, now in a quandary, and to instigate him more zealously to treachery. This proves that the Reagan administration surpasses preceding U.S. administrations in pursuing a malicious, hostile policy against the Korean people.

In the so-called interview, Reagan said he had no plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and that he would do his best to honor commitments to defend the South Korean puppet clique. This is an aggressive outburst betraying the U.S. imperialists' intention to continue occupying South Korea and their war scheme. This means that the United States would maintain a hold on and dominate South Korea as a permanent colony and an aggressive military bridgehead for world supremacy, evincing the aggressive and bellicose nature of the Reagan administration.

Reagan's claim that the U.S. policy of occupation of South Korea and war is intended to defend peace and freedom from someone's threats is a sheer lie and gangster-like logic to justify the aggressive policy toward Korea. As history and reality show, not even once has the United States given thought to peace in Korea and the freedom of the Korean people. All of its actions have proceeded -- and proceed -- from its ambition for aggression against Korea. Moreover, the Reagan administration acts most shamelessly in carrying out the U.S. policy toward Korea. People remember vividly that Reagan, during his election campaign the year before last, advocated no troop withdrawal from South Korea and that in a meeting with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist hangman, early last year he reaffirmed implementation and subjugatory agreement, and canceled the plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea.

Today leaders of the U.S. imperialists are unhesitatingly babbling that the Korean Peninsula is an important area vital to the interests of the United States and that it is U.S. policy to maintain its military presence and achieve military superiority on the peninsula and to continue its military occupation of South Korea. That is, the U.S. imperialists regard it as their Korean strategy to carry out, with South Korea as a military base, a policy of aggression and war against the northern half of the republic.

The fact that Reagan reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to defend the puppet clique and the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea serves the purpose of holding on to South Korea to step up an arms buildup and war preparations. It is obvious that such a policy runs counter to peace on the Korean Peninsula. Reagan plans no troop withdrawal from South Korea. He is frantically engaged in increasing the U.S. and puppet armed forces. At the recent annual South-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, the U.S. imperialists disclosed a wicked scheme to accelerate preparations for a new aggressive war, a nuclear war, against the Korean people, babbling that the United States will continue to station troops in South Korea and protect the puppets under the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

The United States has devised a plan of war, a nuclear war, against our republic. To carry it out, it has established a system of joint operations and command of U.S. and puppet armed forces. To perfect preparations for a new war, it conducts large-scale military exercises one after another. At this very hour, the U.S. imperialists, together with the puppet armed forces, are staging "Team Spirit 1982," a war exercise for which U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force units have been brought into South Korea from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific area, driving the situation to the brink of war.

The military exercise is a test war and an experimental war against our republic. It shows that the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for a new war is reaching a very grave stage. The fact that the U.S. imperialists say that the exercise is conducive to peace and to the defense of freedom in Korea only shows their shamelessness as aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists' strategy in Korea is an aggressive strategy to keep South Korea as a colony and military base and a war strategy pursuing confrontation in Korea and the Far East. The U.S. attempt to perpetuate the division of our country while pursuing a policy of strength is evinced in the fact that Reagan unjustly slandered us on matters regarding North-South dialogue. It has been our party's consistent policy to resolve the country's reunification question through dialogue and negotiations based on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

All of the many proposals we have made to improve North-South relations and precipitate the country's reunification -- ranging from humanitarian ones designed to relieve dispersed families and relatives of their suffering to those related to establishment of a unified government -- assume North-South contacts and negotiations as a premise. Our recent proposal calling for convocation of a 100-man joint conference as a consultative body for the reunification of the fatherland was also put forth based on this stand. The reason that we do not deal with the present rulers of South Korea is that they are murderers who stained their hands with the blood of patriots and an antinational group still promoting the permanent division of the nation by repressing the people in South Korea and staging war rackets against us. Their proposals are deceptive and have nothing to do with improvement of North-South relations or solution of the reunification question.

It is useless to discuss improvement of North-South relations and reunification with those who obstruct a solution to the national reunification question by keeping foreign troops in the country, hamper negotiations by indiscriminately arresting and imprisoning patriots and democratic personages, and promote North-South confrontation through anticommunist commotions. It is all too clear that nothing affirmative will result from such a discussion.

Their proposals are nothing but camouflage to conceal their splittist nature. In actuality, the proposals for North-South dialogue put forth by the Chon Tu-hwan ring were designed by the policy makers of the U.S. State Department to justify the division of Korea. To boost the image of the South Korean puppets, the United States is staging a drama of supporting the proposals which it worked out. By slandering us with the Chon Tu-hwan clique's false proposals for dialogue, the United States will convince no one.

We have repeatedly made it clear that we will not hesitate to discuss the reunification question with the South Korean rulers if they apologize for the crimes committed before the nation, stop seeking a splittist line and take the road of a large-scale negotiations by releasing the patriots and democratic personages who were unjustly arrested and detained. Whether we will hold a dialogue with the South Korean rulers depends on their attitude. In his interview with TONG-A ILBO, Reagan actively encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique to belligerent and splittist maneuvers, openly ranting that to fulfill the commitments he would not withdraw the aggression forces from South Korea but make all necessary efforts. This shows that the U.S. policy of aggression against our people has not changed.

The United States has continued the military occupation of South Korea for 37 years, while continuing to seek a policy of colonial subjugation. It hinders the solution of the question of Korean reunification to perpetuate the division of Korea and create two Koreas and is disturbing peace in Korea, aggravating the situation there. This draws the concern of the world's people desiring peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, it must stop encouraging the South Korean puppets and leading the situation to a dangerous phase, persisting in an anachronistic policy of strength, and seek a realistic way for a fair solution to the Korean question.

To ease tension and preserve and make lasting peace in our country and promote a peaceful settlement of the reunification question, the armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement. Whether the United States agrees to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and immediately withdraws its troops from South Korea or persists in a policy of aggression and war, adhering to its obstinate position, is a key in determining whether it truly wants peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

The United States must abandon its position of pursuing the splittist line, meddling in the domestic affairs of another country, think and act with discretion and take its hands off interference off Korea. This will totally accord with the interests and desires of the U.S. citizens. If the United States continues a policy of occupation in South Korea and the protection of the fascist elements and the encouragement of their military terrorist rule and splittist maneuvers, it will be unable to escape the bitter denunciation which our people and the world's people make against the aggressor and splittist.

HO TAM ARRIVES IN KUWAIT FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

SK080030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, arrived in Kuwait on April 3 to attend the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of Nonaligned Countries on the Palestinian question, according to a report.

In his statement upon arrival at the airport, the head of the delegation said: We are very happy to have an opportunity of seeing at first hand the successes made by the industrious Kuwaiti people in the work for maintaining the political stability of the country and developing the national economy under the guidance of respected His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah. The Kuwaiti Government and people have rendered active support and encouragement, material and moral, to the Palestinian people in their liberation struggle and for this they enjoy respect and trust of all the nonaligned countries. This has brought us together on the soil of Kuwait and deepens the significance of the extraordinary ministerial conference to discuss the Palestinian question.

The Palestinian question to be debated at the conference makes the core of the Middle East issue and to settle this problem at an early date is one of the preconditions to the guarantee of peace and security in the Middle East area and the world. The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses full support to and firm solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle for restoring their legitimate rights and winning the country's liberation and independence and with all the Arab people's struggle for defending the national dignity and achieving territorial integrity. The DPRK delegation will join the Kuwaiti friends and all the delegations to the conference in bending energetic efforts for a success of the conference.

The delegation stopped over in Beijing on April 2 on its way to Kuwait. It was met at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and other personages concerned. It was entertained to a party by Vice-Minister Han Nianlong.

Meeting With Kuwaiti Minister

SK080035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on April 5 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visiting Kuwait to attend an extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of the Nonaligned Countries on the Palestinian question, and Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the State of Kuwait, according to a report.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and chief of the DPRK trade mission in Kuwait, and on the Kuwaiti side were Deputy Foreign Minister Rashid al-Rashid and other personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

RPR CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

SK081052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on April 6 congratulating him on his election as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The message says:

The election of you, Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of salvation, as president of the DPRK, the homeland of chuche, is a manifestation of the boundless reverence and deepest trust of the whole nation and progressive mankind in you and a reflection of the rock-firm will of the revolutionaries and patriotic people of all walks of life in the South to live and make revolution following you for ever.

This is a natural result of your absolute dignity and the imperishable revolutionary feats performed by you adorning with golden letters the national history and the modern human history. This is also a high glory and greatest happiness of the fellow countrymen and mankind and one more great revolutionary event which will be recorded in the history of revolution of chuche.

By having you the respected leader at the high post of president, the homeland of chuche will develop and prosper endlessly, the prestige of the country will be enhanced still higher all over the world and the revolution of chuche will advance more powerfully only along the road to final victory indicated by you. Progressive mankind of the world will raise fiercer storms of revolution on the course of chuche, carrying the honour and happiness of the era of having the sun of chuche.

For the glorious day when we will have you on the high rostrum of the reunification plaza, we will continue to vigorously wage the sacred anti-U.S., anti-fascist national-salvation struggle to bury fascism, build a democratic society, pull down the barriers of national division and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We solemnly pledge to devote all our youth and lives to the struggle, cherishing deep in our hearts the single-hearted loyalty to you in any adversity.

The message sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

FILM MONTH MARKING KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY OPENS

SL060835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (KCNA) -- A film month opened to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. During the film month from April 5 to 30 the cinema facilities of the country will show films recording the revolutionary activities of the great leader, feature films including recently made revolutionary movies, documentaries and scientific films. Among them are such documentary films as "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem," "The Leader Is the Great Father of Our People," "Song of General Kim Il-song" and such feature films as "The Star of Korea," "A Lifeguard," "The Road to the Front," "Always in One Mind" and "The Yangjimal Villagers."

The central opening ceremony of the film month was held at the People's Palace of Culture on April 5. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the opening ceremony.

Present there were Comrades Chong Chun-ki and So Yun-sok, and Yi Chang-son, Kim Man-kum, Chi Chang-in, Paek In-chun, Paek Min, Cha Kye-yong and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the Administration Council, made a speech at the opening ceremony.

He said: Through the films to be shown during the month, our people will grasp the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and imperishable revolutionary feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been devoting himself to the freedom and happiness of people for 70 years, and his wisdom of leadership and noble communist virtues and cherish deep in their hearts the great national pride and honour of making revolution following his leadership.

The attendants appreciated the documentary film "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem" and the feature film "The Yangjimal Villagers" (Parts 1 and 2).

LEADERS ATTEND RESTAURANT, ICE RINK OPENING

SK080439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- The ice rink and Chongnyu Restaurant built on the bank of the Potong River were inaugurated with a large attendance on April 7. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was set up at the place of the inaugural ceremony.

The ice rink soaring high in conical shape in harmony with the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the Changgwang health complex is a modern ice sports centre with a total building space of over 25,000 square metres and an accommodation of more than 6,000 and equipped with various ice sports facilities and service facilities.

The Chongnyu Restaurant which was built side by side with the ice rink for a pleasant rest of working people is a magnificent building of our own style with 1,000 seats indoors and 600 seats outdoors.

The ceremony was attended by builders who had performed shining feats in erecting the two buildings and working people in the city, more than 10,000 in all. Present there were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Hwan, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae and So Yun-sok, and Kim Si-hak, Yi Chin-su, Yim Hyong-ku, An Sung-hak, Kim Man-kum, Kim Yu-sun and other personages concerned.

Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, made an address. Saying that the ice rink and Chongnyu Restaurant are masterpieces which have brought the chuche-based architectural art into full bloom in this land, the speaker said: It is a great pride of our people to have those wonderful ones, grand and peculiar in style and modern and popular in content.

The vast projects could be successfully carried out in a short period of one year and a half thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party centre and the heroic struggle of our builders and helpers, stressed he.

Saying that they are precious creations brought by the great leader's warm love for our people, the speaker, representing the unanimous loyal hearts of the attendants, extended highest honour and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is directing everything to our people for their unbound happiness and more cultured life.

Following his speech, Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, cut red tapes at the entrances to the ice rink and Chongnyu Restaurant. The attendants looked round them and saw hockey games.

O PAEK-YONG REVIEWS LEADERSHIP OF KIM IL-SONG

SK290510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2219 GMT 28 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 March special article: "Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Great Communist Revolutionary Fighter Who Has Weathered Severe Storm of Revolution" -- KCNA identifies this as a full-page article by Comrade O Paek-yong]

[Text] Our people are tenaciously living and marching forward with greater ambition for and confidence in certain victory in the future. Such optimism by our people about the future of revolution is firm and resolute, formed and solidified in the severe flames of struggle.

The Korean revolution has trodden an unprecedentedly arduous path. However, thanks to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our Korean communists and people have always been victorious, overcoming all kinds of hardships.

We, who will soon greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, recall the arduous path which the Korean revolution has trodden under the leader's leadership. It is our people's firm belief today that because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song leads the van, our revolution will, as in the past, be ever-victorious and will be able to vigorously march forward toward the brighter future.

1. The history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities is one of heroic struggle during which he has achieved victories by weathering the severest storms of the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: If he wants to gain victory in the revolution, one should not fear difficulties, but should courageously overcome them.

The cause of socialism and communism, which is changing the world in a revolutionary fashion and is realizing mankind's wishes, is accompanied by a fierce struggle for liquidating all kinds of old-fashioned things and for creating new ones. This struggle is glorious work; however, it is not always carried out smoothly. We cannot imagine a struggle without difficulties. Accordingly, we cannot imagine a victorious advance and consummation of the revolution without a heroic struggle for overcoming arduous ordeals.

The whole path of the Korean revolution is a proud one which has established the fact that the revolution, which has overcome ordeals, and the people, who have been tempered by difficulties, have nothing to fear. Only victory and glory await them. The great history of the indomitable struggle was created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Determinedly braving the severest storm of struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always led the revolution to victory. The fact that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has trodden such an arduous path of struggle for a long time is connected to the traits of our revolutionary cause and to the heavy duty assigned to the cause.

The cause pioneered and led by the respected and beloved leader is a sacred national cause for achieving the fatherland's liberation and prosperity under the banner of the chuche ideology and is a great global cause for liquidating all kinds of domination and subordination from the earth and completely achieving the people's independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted himself throughout his entire life to achieving such a glorious and great cause. The path of his struggle has been a creative one along which he has had to resolve imaginatively all problems while resolutely divorcing himself from all old-fashioned things; it has been a path of bloody struggle along which he has had to survive life-or-death crises and seek difficult escape routes; and it has been a path of global changes along which he has pioneered a new era of independence. Viewed in the light of the arduousness and complexity of the struggle and of its copious achievements and its great influence affecting (the development of the times), we do not know of a more glorious or greater struggle than this.

The path of struggle along which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has trodden is a heroic epic about his keeping numerous crises confronting the revolution at bay and has firmly preserved the revolution. During its whole period, the Korean revolution has trod the most arduous path, unprecedented in the history.

The Korean communists and people had to undergo difficult struggles before and after they seized power. Korea has been an outpost along which class struggle and the struggle against imperialism were most fiercely waged. We had to fight against the most outrageous and cruel aggressors -- the marauders -- who had had the ambition to dominate the world. We also had to wage a serious struggle against the opportunists who had emerged from within the communist movement. Our country had also been afflicted by world-famous backwardness and destitution in the past and had suffered severe destruction through two wars. The division of the country raised a big obstacle to the uniform development of the country and brought boundless misfortune to the entire nation.

The difficulties and hardships confronting our revolution have been severe ones on which the fate of the country and nation hinges and on which the future of the party and revolution depend. However, we have faced many difficulties along the path of our revolution; but we have met with no failure. We have faced difficulties, but there have been none that we could not resolve. That is because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, leading in the van, has overcome the arduous hardships.

Always in defiance of the danger and pain confronting him, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song prevailed over the crises emerging in the revolution. All kinds of hardships confronting the party, fatherland and the people at every strategically important stage of our revolution have been overcome victoriously by the great leader. During the severe days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song mercilessly mowed down the Japanese imperialist aggressors, while personally advancing along the roads, attacking them with a machinegun in his hands. During the fierce days of war, he led the way to victory at the foremost front where the ammunition and shells fell.

Without the great leader's devoted struggle, we do not think it would have been possible that in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, the aftermath of the struggle against the ultra-leftist (?Minsaengdan) disappeared, the unity of the revolutionary ranks and the life of the Korean revolution were preserved and that under difficult circumstances, after the war, revolutionary upsurges took effect and a firm struggle for the establishment of chuche was carried out.

At each time of hardship, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with dexterous organizational skills and extraordinary revolutionary driving force, mounted an all-out offense of all the party and all the people to break through the hardships, resulting in difficulties being transformed into ease and bad luck into good luck. Thus, although the enemies at home and abroad maneuvered in a spiteful way and the situation was not in our favor, our party and revolution were firmly defended. It was really a history full of heroic exploits which can be seen only in the revolution led by a great leader.

The path of revolutionary activities trod by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the most glorious path of struggle along which he has most brilliantly accomplished the most difficult and vast historic tasks.

Revolution is a course during which all old-fashioned things are liquidated and new ones gain victories. Therefore, we are always faced with complicated and vast tasks in the fierce class struggle or in a struggle for building a new society. The course, during which the cause of the working class is advancing and is being consummated, is one in which all these tasks rising from every stage of revolution are successfully resolved.

The Korean revolution started from an outdated colonial and semi-feudal society and had to undergo various difficulties. It had to go through many stages of development and carry out particularly vast and arduous historical tasks. No revolution in history carried out so difficult and so great a cause as the Korean revolution did in the breadth, scope and depth of its tasks. This great cause was victoriously carried out only under the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The revolutionary tasks at various stages for the realization of the independence of the working masses such as the national liberation revolution, democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction have been fulfilled successfully in succession in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader. This course was a history of exploits creating miracles of attaining in only a few years what had not been achieved in thousands of years. This was a history of victory setting brilliant examples in all domains of revolution and construction.

He has always met numerous difficult and complicated tasks arising in the struggle for the independence and sovereignty of the country, grandeur and prosperity of the fatherland and for the happiness of the people, taking it all upon himself. Thus, the guidance idea of the revolution and all lines and policy of the party and the state were put forward by the respected leader and all works to embody them were organized and led only by the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded, strengthened and developed the KWP, which has ever-victorious might, the government of the republic and invincible revolutionary armed forces. He is victoriously leading all works from the work of remodeling the people to the work of training national cadres, including economic construction, overseas compatriots movement, national reunification and foreign affairs. No works, from important issues concerning the destiny of the party and revolution to questions on the people's livelihood and education of children, fell short of the deep concern, warm care and correct guidance by the respected leader. The great leader brilliantly resolved unimaginably vast and gigantic historic tasks, taking them all upon himself. Thus, a ceaseless upsurge took place in all sectors of the revolution.

The history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who surmounted all storms of struggle after he embarked on the road of revolution at an early age spans nearly 60 years. He has not taken a good rest, even one day or an hour, in victoriously advancing the revolution through countless trials.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class has not known such a leader as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has carried out a gigantic cause, undergoing so great troubles, for the era and revolution, for the fatherland and the people. Thanks to the efforts and devotion of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to lead victoriously the Korean revolution by overcoming various difficulties, the new era of the great history was opened up and our fatherland and people greeted the golden age as today. Apart from the great leader, we can neither talk about reforms and revolutionary gains in our country nor can we think of the brighter future of the revolution.

2. Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who possesses staunch fighting spirit and great practical ability for leading the revolution along the road of victory through rigorous storms of struggle.

The heroic epic shining with miracles and exploits is being created by the outstanding leader. The Korean revolution, which traveled unprecedentedly arduous roads, could be radiant with miracles of the century and exploits only under the guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He gave a great practical example for us to surmount difficulties and trials laid before the revolution in the entire course of the long revolutionary struggle. He has fought persistently with an iron will, above all, to accomplish what he pledged and determined when he embarked upon the road of revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since we resolutely embarked on the road to carry out the revolution, we have constantly solidified and developed our revolutionary outlook in the midst of struggle.

An iron will is a basic requirement for carrying out our revolutionary pledge and resolution under all difficulties. The Korean revolution, carried on amid a series of trials, was a course of the bloody struggle which could not be overcome unless we resolved to sacrifice ourselves. Only a great leader with an iron will could lead brilliantly such a course at the forefront. His revolutionary will is iron-like, without equal in its staunchness and resoluteness.

As the great leader had such a strong will, he could traverse the revolutionary road under any storm by holding fast to his pledge and determination. Achieving to the end the liberation of the fatherland and the sacred cause for the people's freedom and happiness was the pledge made by the respected leader when he embarked on the road of revolution. Indeed, this was a lofty idea and goal of the great struggle which could be cherished and realized only by the great revolutionary.

The nearly 60-year course of revolution of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is shining as glorious history for preserving and realizing to the end such an idea. The course underwent difficulties and various trials even when the party was founded and consolidated and a new socialist Korea was raised from the ruins, not to mention in the clandestine revolutionary activities and armed struggle period.

However enormous the obstacles and trials might be, he has daringly pushed them aside with the resolution to surmount them at any cost and devoted his all entirely to the revolution, burying his pain and hardships in his heart.

The source of the strength with which our people could bear and overcome all trials each time when the enemy within and without maneuvered overtly and covertly, challenging the party, and when tremendous tasks arose in the revolution and construction is the iron will of the great leader. He made our revolutionary fighters cherish the firm belief that if their will is strong, they can achieve everything and carry out the revolution to the end.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also led the revolution to victory, cutting through any difficult obstacle with his matchless courage. The difficulties on the advance road of the revolution cannot be automatically overcome. If we are afraid of the difficulties and withdraw from them, the loss will become larger, and we cannot victoriously advance the revolution.

While leading the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has firmly abided by the struggle principle of offensively facing difficulties instead of avoiding them. Having acute insight into the situation, into the assigned revolutionary mission and into the enemy's and our capabilities, the great leader has helped courageously overcome difficulties with revolutionary boldness and flexible strategy and tactics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's iron will stems from a firm will to encourage people to advance resolutely without the slightest fear, without wavering under adverse circumstances in which millions of vast forces dash toward them. With this iron will, he has helped accomplish the historic task, which took others several centuries to perform, in several years.

At the age of 20 or so the respected and beloved leader established his fame as a young general by defeating with this iron will the million-man force of the Japanese imperialists who ran wild to become the master of Asia, thus victoriously leading the great anti-Japanese struggle. During the grim period when the U.S. imperialist aggressors lighted the fuse of war against our young republic, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song did not waver, but maintained a calm attitude and immediately called the party and the nation to a sacred war to annihilate the enemy. He called on them to counterattack against the enemy, thus destroying many victorious divisions which were reputedly undefeated and making the U.S. imperialists kneel down with a white flag. This was an astounding military miracle which could only be performed by an iron-willed commander who does not waver no matter what thunder or lightning may crash and flash before him.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has helped surely accomplish struggle goals once they are set in military operations and in economic construction no matter how difficult and vast they may be. He has resolutely taken actions to help follow the chuchetype line of the Korean revolution and to protect the basic interest of the revolution no matter how difficult the situation may be.

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's overcoming of difficulties during periods of trials with a matchless iron will, we cannot think of the maintenance of the lifeline of the Korean revolution. The Korean people have proudly demonstrated that they are heroic people who have unflinchingly struggled, going through a sea of blood and fire, thus glorifying the revolution with epochal events. This is the precious fruition of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's bold and flexible leadership.

The more grim the mounting difficulties and trials become, the stronger confidence in victory and the brighter optimism about the future the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entertained. He has led the revolution to a continuous upsurge. Firm belief in and optimism about victory in the revolution are factors helping overcome all difficulties. It is inevitable that imperialism will meet its downfall and that the cause of socialism and communism will win a final victory.

The situation will continuously change in the course of the advance of the revolution. Although there may be temporary twists and turns, this rule of the development of history will not change. With endless devotion to the revolution and through energetic struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly proved this precious truth.

While developing our revolution and winning victories, we have been in the dark period when we were not certain when we would win victory in our revolution and when the situation was unfavorable in this regard. However, the Korean Communists did not worry about the future path of the revolution. They did not waver when they encountered difficulties. They were not influenced by the trend of the times.

During the grim period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, there was neither a safe rear area nor government. Encircled by hundreds of thousands of army troops, anti-Japanese guerrillas waged fierce battles at every step. However, they enjoyed an optimistic life, dancing and singing. Even after losing their comrades-in-arms, anti-Japanese guerrillas said they could see victory in the revolution. Facing a heroic death, they pictured before their eyes the future of the liberated fatherland. This optimism about the future stemmed from a belief that, as long as the great leader existed, the revolution would surely become victorious.

Since the first day he embarked on the road of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has entertained a firm belief in the final victory of the revolutionary cause. He has not stopped his struggle no matter how difficult the circumstances may have been and he has guided our fighters to love always the future and to live and struggle in an optimistic manner. Clearly setting forth struggle goals for overcoming difficulties, he has helped the people entertain greater hope for the future and has led the revolution and construction along an ever victorious road. Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always taken the lead in the cause of victoriously pioneering the future of the revolution with revolutionary energy, our Korean Communists and people have tenaciously lived and struggled, overflowing with a revolutionary spirit.

Without confidence in and optimism about sure victory personally developed and shown by the respected and beloved leader, we would not have overcome difficulties in the Korean march. Nor would we have greeted the great reality we see today. Without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's strong will and practical struggle to overcome resolutely all difficulties and trials, we cannot imagine the victorious progress of the Korean revolution and all convulsive events in this revolution.

The ironclad will, matchless pluck and revolutionary optimism bestowed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stem from his absolute trust in the people. This trust is the starting point of all meditation and activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is his firm creed. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly believes that the strength of the people is the key to formulating and implementing party and government lines and policies and that, if we promote the awareness of the people and if we rally them, there will be nothing which we cannot do.

Absolutely believing in the strength and wisdom of the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always looked for the working class and the people every time the situation has become complicated and every time difficult tasks have loomed ahead of the party and the revolution. He has overcome all difficulties by mobilizing them.

Today after an interval of decades, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, recalling 10 party members of Nagwon and an elderly woman of Taesong, says he cherished a stronger confidence in victory during difficult periods by listening to their simple and artless remarks. This shows how great is the leader's trust in the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song absolutely trusts the people. Firmly trusting the leader alone, our people are totally entrusting the leader with their destiny. This absolute trust between the leader and the people and the rock-firm unity based on this trust are the source of the might with which the Korean revolution has been victorious, overcoming all difficulties, and which will enable it to be ever victorious in the future, too.

The history of the victory of our revolution is the history of great unity with which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always stayed with the people, has shared weal and woe with them and has overcome many difficulties and trials. His act of brilliantly glorifying the whole course of the protracted revolutionary struggle strewn with immeasurable trials with such a glorious heroic epic constitutes the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the revolutionary fighter of Kangson.

3. The Korean revolution has traversed the road of great victory, overcoming difficulties. Today, its future path is brighter.

It is the firm will of our people that the brighter the future path of the revolution becomes and the greater victory becomes, the more firmly they are determined to struggle continuously and tenaciously without the slightest stalemate or stagnation.

To accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause developed in the forest of Mt Paektu based on already attained achievements, we should more vigorously advance. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To build socialism and communism, we should overcome many difficulties and trials and continue the revolution to the end generation after generation.

To accomplish the revolution, we should not forget the history of the grim past struggle and brilliantly inherit the precious tradition developed in this struggle.

The Korean communists and people have learned the valuable truth of the revolution, though they have experienced many grim trials while carrying out the revolution. Believing in this truth, they have struggled and achieved victories. We value the history of our past struggle because, by learning from this history, we believe that, just as we did in the past, we will accomplish the revolution, courageously overcoming all difficulties we may encounter in the future.

Recalling the history of the Korean revolution, we are proud that we have developed our indomitable revolutionary spirit to struggle tenaciously on a single revolutionary road without fearing difficulties or trials. The indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the Korean revolutionaries is the attitude of resolutely protecting, safeguarding and molding in high esteem the leader of the revolution. This revolutionary spirit is very noble because it stems from flawlessly pure loyalty to the leader and from a noble revolutionary fidelity. This spirit is very ardent because it has been hardened in the bloody struggle going through a bloody deadline.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit was developed by young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su. It has been consistently inherited over the long period of more than half a century. That is why our revolution has gloriously developed and made progress, undergoing difficulties. We should inherit this valuable tradition in the future so that we can glorify the Korean revolution forever, adding a new chapter to the history of our indomitable struggle.

Contrary to the 1920's and the 1930's, we are now carrying out the revolution in very favorable circumstances. To reunify the fatherland and complete the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the *chuche* idea, however, we still have to traverse a distant and rough revolutionary road. This road is by no means smooth. Therefore, we should bear deep in our hearts the unflinching revolutionary spirit which has glorified the Korean communist movement and should continue to struggle resolutely to win the final victory of the revolution.

The true character of men is reflected when they encounter difficulties. Revolutionaries should always assume an ideological attitude of boldly overcoming difficulties. For true communist-type revolutionary fighters never to change no matter how far the revolution may advance and no matter how greatly the situation may change is the stand and attitude of holding the leader in high esteem.

Today, our cadres, party members and workers, bearing this attitude deep in their hearts, are firmly determined to become the Kim Hyok's of the 1980's and to accomplish the revolution. Such a noble revolutionary spirit of our people is above all displayed when the stand and attitude of resolutely protecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and of forever holding in high esteem the leader has become firmer with each passing day.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great ideological theorist and activist who, after inventing the immortal *chuche* idea, has led the Korean revolution along a single road of victory and glory under the banner of this idea. He is an outstanding strategist of the revolution. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is now energetically leading our overall revolution with the profound wisdom and tested leadership with which he has defeated the atrocious two imperialists and has led the difficult twofold social revolution and the struggle to achieve industrialization.

By holding the great leader in high esteem, we can achieve the endless prosperity of our people and the final victory of the Korean revolution. Always regarding protecting safeguarding and holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a basic question concerning the destiny of the people and the future path of the revolution, the Korean communists have created the brilliant history of loyalty to the leader. Firmly united around the leader were revolutionary fighters who had always loyally assisted him when the Korean revolution faced grim trials. They placed the great leader at the center of unity and held him in high esteem as the supreme head of the party and the government and the revolutionary armed force. To protect the leader's idea and line and to keep him safe, they unhesitatingly went through water and fire and faced enemy bullets with their breasts.

Thanks to the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the immortal warriors who cherished loyalty to the leader as their first life, we were able to defeat two strong imperialists with a small force, to found the party, government and the revolutionary armed forces in a timely manner under difficult conditions and safeguard the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

All of our cadres and party members, with deep understanding of the history of this persistent struggle and true stand and attitude of the revolutionary warriors, will keep struggling and sacrificing everything to carry out the plan and intentions of the leaders, upholding the respected and beloved leader.

The firm and unwavering will of our people who are determined to carry out the revolution with a persistent revolutionary spirit is also strongly displayed in their sharing of weal and woe with the party, rallying around the party. The KWP is a great guidance force which, assuming the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its leading guidance, brilliantly enacts the revolutionary cause of the leader.

Our party, born out of the deep roots of the anti-Japanese revolution and tested in the arduous flame of struggle, has been consolidated and developed into an invincible revolutionary party capable of reunifying the nation and consummating the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Today in our party there is no united front as in the early days of the party, and the party has been firmly united on the basis of a monolithic system of the *chuche* idea, moving as directed with steel-like revolutionary discipline. This is one of the major achievements of our party center and a brilliant fruition of the long-standing historic aspiration of the Korean communists. Our party has been developed and consolidated into an invincible party with a firm organizational and ideological basis, and the future of our revolution and nation is more promising.

Our people look at the future of the revolution with a firm conviction through the accomplishments and might of the party and are advancing with confidence in the party. The old warriors, who began their first step of learning under the care of the great leader from the day of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and have been struggling with the guns given by the leader for half a century, are the cornerstones and ramparts that safeguard and uphold our party center. Even the new generations born in the era of the Workers Party are growing as the Kim Hyok's of the 1980's who are breathing only with the party center.

Brimming over in this revolutionary rank united strongly around our party are the persistent revolutionary spirits of the young communists who rallied around the great marshal at a time when the party was striking root. This shows that our party's basis is being safeguarded from generation to generation and that our revolution's life is being succeeded. Cherishing in our hearts greater pride and honor in carrying out the revolution under this great party's leadership, we will enact the revolution to the end, sharing weal and woe with the party, no matter what tribulations or ordeals we may face.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, starting the revolution at an early age, has achieved immortal accomplishments before history and mankind, breaking through grave storms during the revolution, is a great sun who is endlessly respected and absolutely trusted by the nation and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

The bosom of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary bosom, a source of prosperity and happiness for our people and generations to come. The leader's noble name is the symbol of victory and glory which always gives the people courage and belief and summons them to the struggle and to exploits. To lighten the burden of and uphold with loyalty the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has been devoting himself to the fatherland, people, the times and the revolution, people, the times and the revolution, is a paramount mission and the most glorious duty facing our Korean communists and people.

From the day we upheld the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a great leader, our Korean communists and people have been vigorously living and struggling on the single road of loyalty, cherishing the noble revolutionary spirit of upholding the revolutionary leader.

In the future we will carry out this glorious tradition and will be the loyal guards safeguarding the party and the leader politically and ideologically and with our lives.

Thanks to these loyal revolutionary warriors, the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause pioneered in the Paektu forest is guaranteed.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS NEW ROMANIAN ENVOY 4 APR

SK042359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on April 4 met and had a talk with Constantin Iftodi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and an official of the Romanian Embassy.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

SK040915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of our country headed by Pang Tae-yul, vice-minister of foreign trade, left Pyongyang on April 3 by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Han Su-kil, vice-minister of foreign trade, and personages concerned and A.M. Chentsov, Soviet trade representative in Pyongyang.

TRADE UNION GROUP LEAVES FOR BULGARIA, CSSR, GDR

SK070434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA) -- A trade union delegation of our country headed by Kim Kuk-sam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, left Pyongyang by plane on April 6 to attend the 9th Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the 10th Congress of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions and the 10th Congress of Confederation of Free German Trade Unions.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the C.C., the GFTUK Mun Pyong-nok, Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravsek and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hermann Schwiesau.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM CUBA -- Pyongyang, April 2 -- The delegation of our country returned home on April 1 by air after attending the fourth meeting of all coordinating countries of the action program for economic cooperations among nonaligned countries and the meeting of experts on nonaligned countries in the field of health held in Cuba.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 2 Apr 82 SK]

RECLAMATION OF TIDELAND -- Pyongyang, April 4 -- The North Pyongan provincial combined construction office for the reclamation of tideland on April 1 successfully carried out a blasting of 2.7 million tons of earth. With this blasting the office secured enough stones to reclaim 10,000 hectares of tideland this year. In February last, the office carried out a one-day blasting of 400,000 tons of earth to pile up the whole amount of stones at a place under the sea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 4 Apr 82 SK]

PRIEST, OTHER SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN ARSON CASES

SK081128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (YONHAP) -- A Catholic priest, whose alleged role in hiding arson suspects has created a stir, was put under arrest early Thursday on charges of providing shelter to arson suspects, for which he could be given a maximum three-year prison sentence or a 600,000-won (about 845 U.S. dollars) fine if convicted.

The arrest of Father Choe Ki-shik, 39, of the Wonju Catholic Diocese, took place in Pusan, the country's second largest city some 450 km south of Seoul, where the arson attack occurred on March 18 at a U.S. Cultural Center. A police announcement said that, in addition to Father Choe, Kim Hyon-chang, 32, suspected mastermind of the arson, and three others were placed under arrest on charges of violating the national security law and harboring suspected arsonists. The new arrests brings to 14 the number of suspects picked up in connection with the U.S. Cultural Center arsons in Pusan and Kwangju.

According to the announcement, Rev. Choe initially provided shelter to Kim at the Wonju Catholic Education Center in late May 1980. Kim was sought by police at that time as a suspect in the uprisings in Kwangju, south of Seoul. Rev. Choe also gave money to Kim after he heard Kim confess to masterminding the Pusan arson, police said. Father Choe also provided shelter to Mun Pu-sik, 23, and his female companion Kim Un-suk, 23, the two principal suspects of the Pusan arson who turned themselves in last Thursday to authorities in Wonju, east of Seoul, police said.

Meanwhile, the government has informed the Holy See's ambassador to Korea, the Most Rev. Luciano Angeloni, of its position in the investigation of Catholic priests in connection with the arson cases. The government reportedly pledged the continued guarantee of religious freedom, stressing that recent events have nothing to do with restricting religious activities.

CHOSON ILBO VIEWS SUCCESSION ISSUE IN NORTH

SK081148 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] To everyone's surprise, the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the North Korean puppets did not elect Kim Chong-il, son of Kim Il-song, a vice president which would have made him virtually second in command. This shows internal split and resistance.

According to Japanese newspapers and North Korea watchers, Kim Il-song could not make Kim Chong-il a vice president at the recent session not only because of the opposition of old-time party members and working-level economic officials to Kim Chong-il's leadership succession, but also because of the North Korean leadership's awareness of the rejection shown by communist countries of the establishment of the anachronistic hereditary dynasty. In this connection, the Japanese newspapers and the North Korea watchers note that those who are said to be well-versed in economic affairs, such as Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice Premier Kye Ung-tae and Vice Premier and Trade Committee Chairman Kong Chin-tae, are retained.

Observers say: This clearly shows that the North Korean puppets feel it necessary to stress economic development and that they fear that a radical reshuffle of the hierarchy might further aggravate the economic pinch. The observers predict: By the way, Kim Chong-il will continue to hold his posts such as member of the Presidium of the party Political Bureau, secretary of the Secretariat and member of the Military Affairs Committee. Though he was not made vice president, there will be no change in establishing the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il hereditary system.

The observers analyze that Kim Chong-il will continue to give on-the-spot guidance to the youths on behalf of Kim Il-song, thus continuously maintaining his position as ideological leader.

The observers say: In view of the announcement of the new Cabinet list of the North Korean puppets by the North KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, which omitted the minister of People's Armed Forces and minister of public security, there is a possibility that Kim Chong-il may assume one of these two important posts.

It seems that Defense Minister O Chin-u, who failed to be reelected at the session, has lost his post as minister of People's Armed Forces, even though he was included in the list of members of the Central Committee People's Committee. It had been predicted that O Chin-u would be promoted to vice president along with Kim Chong-il. It has been strongly thought that Kim Chong-il would become a vice president since he was elected deputy to the SPA for the first time on 28 February.

IOC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH IN SEOUL 7 APR

SK080154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (YONHAP) -- International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch met Sports Minister No Tae-u Thursday to discuss preparations for the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games. Earlier in the day, Samaranch visited the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) President Kim Yong-sik, Secretary General Yi Won-kyung and other SLOOC officials for similar talks.

The 62-year-old Spanish sports leader arrived in Seoul Wednesday with IOC Vice President Masaji Kiyokawa of Japan for a four-day visit. Samaranch and his party were greeted at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport by No, Kim, Seoul City Mayor Pak Yong-su, IOC Korean member Kim Taek-su, Korean Olympic Committee President Cho Sang-ho and other officials and sports leaders.

"It is my first official visit, but I will be here every year till the 1988 Seoul Olympics," he said at a dinner party hosted by the SLOOC President Kim.

Samaranch, who has already visited North Korea, will inspect Chamsil Sports Complex, the main facility for the 1988 games, and Kukkiwon, the center of the Korean martial art taekwondo. The IOC president will pay courtesy calls on Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and other local officials.

During his term as IOC president, Samaranch will preside over the opening of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles and the 1988 Seoul games.

BRIEFS

NEW JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION HEAD -- Seoul, April 1 -- The Journalists Association of Korea Thursday elected Yi Kung-kyo of KYONGHYANG SINMUN, one of the Korean-language dailies published in Seoul, as its 22nd president. It also selected four vice presidents and two auditors. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 1 Apr 82 SK]

TSEDENBAL GREET'S SRV'S LE DUAN ON REELECTION

OW0804'3 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1941 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Today, Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, sent Comrade Le Duan a congratulatory telegram in connection with his reelection to the position of general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee. In the telegram, Y. Tsedenbal noted that the name and tireless activities of Le Duan are inseparably linked with the historic victory of the heroic Vietnamese people against foreign aggressors, the remarkable successes of fraternal Vietnam in building a new life and the consolidation of the cause of peace and cooperation between peoples.

Y. Tsedenbal stressed the high assessment given in the MPR to the Vietnamese leader's weighty contribution to the common struggle of steadfastly consolidating the international unity and solidarity of fraternal socialist countries and the worldwide communist movement amid the cause of Vietnamese-Mongolian friendship.

MPRP'S DEJID LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

OW010933 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1940 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A delegation headed by B. Dejid, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee, has left here for Moscow.

The delegation will study and familiarize itself with the work of the CPSU party control bodies in accordance with the plan of interparty relations between the MPRP and the CPSU.

The delegation was seen off by S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and other party officials, as well as M.P. Makareyev, minister-counsellor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

BRIEFS

DISARMAMENT GROUP'S DEPARTURE -- Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A delegation headed by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, left here today for Geneva to take part in the International Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations on Questions of Disarmament. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 25 Mar 82 OW]

NEW AIR ROUTE -- Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A new air route linking Manhan Somon, Hobd Aymag, with the aymag capital of Hobd has been opened in Mongolia. More than 60 percent of all somons in Mongolia are now served by MPR Civil Aviation. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 25 Mar 82 OW]

ORDER FOR USSR'S SKACHKOV -- Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Today's papers report that S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has been presented the Order of Sukhe Bator, the highest MPR Government award, in Moscow. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1432 GMT 26 Mar 82 OW]

NEW COTTON COMBINE -- Ulaanbaatar, 30 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Installation of technical equipment has begun at the first organic [as received] cotton production combine in Mongolia at Darhan. It is being built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. The combine will have a planned capacity of 66,000 cubic meters of heat-insulating material per year. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1911 GMT 30 Mar 82 OW]

KAMPUCHEA HAILS VCP PARTY CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK080202 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Wholeheartedly Welcome the Brilliant Outcome of the Fifth Congress of the Fraternal VCP"]

[Text] In the spring of this year, the famous Ho Chi Minh fatherland marked a most profoundly significant historic event -- that is, the Fifth Congress of the glorious VCP.

At the Ba Dinh palace in Hanoi, the party congress proceeded solemnly. Those 5 days were filled with an atmosphere of general enthusiasm imbued with revolutionary zeal that reflected the unanimity of the entire party, people and army who are always determined to struggle resolutely in order to advance the revolutionary cause in Vietnam in all aspects.

Elation and pride for all the great revolutionary achievements scored by the Vietnamese people of all nationalities under the wise leadership of the VCP could be felt everywhere in the SRV -- from the mountainous and coastal areas to the outlying remote countryside. The party congress received messages of support and congratulations from fraternal parties, friendly countries, revolutionary organizations and the working people from five continents. For their part, our entire Kampuchean party and people warmly and enthusiastically praised and welcomed the brilliant outcome of the Fifth Congress of the fraternal VCP.

During the past 5 years from the fourth congress to this fifth congress, under the consistent leadership of the VCP -- a party which has been tempered in the flames of revolutionary war and has always been loyal to Marxism, Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- the heroic Vietnamese people crushed all aggressive acts and frustrated all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy of all categories, surmounted countless difficulties, pushed the Vietnamese revolution to advance and develop firmly and inscribed in the pages of its national history every brilliantly victorious step on the path of socialist construction.

In his address to welcome the Fifth Congress of the fraternal VCP, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, clearly noted: Vietnam's victory is the victory of Marxism-Leninism, the line of holding aloft the two banners -- the banner of national and democratic revolution and the banner of socialism -- the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese peoples, the fraternal socialist countries, the communist, workers and national liberation movements and the peace and progressive forces throughout the world. The VCP is worthy of being the vanguard of the working class, revolution and working people of Vietnam. It is worthy of being one of the most valiant vanguards of the international communist movement. The Kampuchean party and people are elated over and genuinely proud of these achievements.

This party congress reviewed valuable experiences in order to improve and increase the party leadership and the state administration, to strengthen revolutionary will, to raise the level of the political and theoretical awareness and to heighten combat readiness and the capability for the successful implementation of all the revolutionary tasks of all the Vietnamese communists, working class and people in order to build socialism successfully and defend the socialist fatherland firmly.

Under the party slogan that everything is for the socialist fatherland and the well-being of the people, the congress unanimously approved the political report, the report on economic and social development plans for 1981-1985 and for the 1980's and the report on party building which defines the clear-sighted and resolute strategic line for the new stage of the country in order to enable the entire party, people and army to fulfill successfully the noble and sacred historic tasks for the nation and fatherland.

The Fifth VCP Congress defined the future strategic tasks of the revolution, noted the great progress of the party's noble tasks responding to the vital interests of the country and solved various urgent, major problems facing the advancing Vietnamese revolution.

In this advance the Vietnamese revolution will encounter many more difficulties, tests and trials. It has to confront the subversive war waged in all forms by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism. At the same time, it has to be ready to cope with a situation in which the enemy might launch a large-scale invasion against Vietnam. For this reason, all of the people and the entire army are always united as a single body under the leadership of the party and are determined to fight to carry out the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism while always remaining combat ready to firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The experience of more than half a century of the Vietnamese revolution's victorious history has been reflected in the clear-sighted and just foreign policy of the Vietnamese party and state which always hold aloft the international banner of socialism and struggle tirelessly for the independence, peace and social progress of the nations.

In this sense, the Fifth VCP Congress emphasized the continuing efforts to develop further the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union as the strategic principle and revolutionary sentiment of every Vietnamese generation. This is a guarantee for the victory of the Vietnamese people's national defense and socialist construction as well as for the consolidation of national independence and the socialist identity in the Indochinese Peninsula. It also constitutes an active contribution to the strengthening and expanding of the socialist system and the promotion of the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

At the same time, the congress stressed the duty to foster and strengthen the fraternal Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity and cooperation which are the law of development of the three countries' revolutions and a vital factor for the destiny of the three Indochinese nations.

The brilliant success of the Fifth VCP Congress has generated new energy, new determination and a strong and firm confidence of the whole party, people and army, who are resolute to fight and accelerate the emulation drive to turn all resolutions into actual actions so as to realize successfully the glorious slogan of the party -- everything for the socialist fatherland and the happiness of the people -- pushing the revolutionary cause of Vietnam towards final victory.

Regarding all of the victories of the Vietnamese revolution as their own, the Kampuchean revolutionaries and people as a whole most warmly welcome the glorious success of the Fifth VCP Congress and wish the Vietnamese Communists and people more and more important successes in their glorious revolutionary cause.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST GROUP

BK070855 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0519 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Apr (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the Council of State, cordially received the visiting Australian Communist Party [ACP] delegation led by General Secretary Bernard Taft in Phnom Penh on Saturday, 3 April. On this occasion Chairman Heng Samrin talked about the progress made by Kampuchea in all fields during the past 3 years and, on behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, he expressed his gratitude to the ACP for its support for the Kampuchean people in their just struggle.

On his part Bernard Taft severely condemned the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang and pledged to inform his party and public opinion in Australia about the real situation in Kampuchea in order to demand that the Australian Government recognize the Government of the PRK as the sole legal and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

The ACP delegation left Phnom Penh on the same day. It was seen off at its departure by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities.

During its stay in Kampuchea the Australian delegation was received in audience by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; and Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. It visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the industrial and sanitary establishments, the orphanage No 2, the mass graves at Cheung Ek and other places.

Bernard Taft declared that he was strongly upset by the destruction caused by the Pol Pot gang and stressed that the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime was more cruel and abominable than Hitlerite fascism.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST GROUP

Chea Soth-Hosted Reception

BK070847 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Apr (SPK) -- The Central Committee of the KPRP on Saturday [3 April] hosted a reception in Phnom Penh in honor of the visiting Socialist Party of Australia delegation led by Central Committee Secretary Alan Miller.

Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning who presided over the reception, stressed that this visit played an important role in the consolidation of the relations of friendship between our two parties.

On his part Alan Miller stressed that this visit allowed him to learn about the true situation in Kampuchea. Alan Miller expressed his confidence in the radiant future of the Kampuchean people under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP.

5 Apr Departure

BK070851 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Apr (SPK) -- At the end of its 4-day visit to Kampuchea, the delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia led by Alan Miller, secretary of the Central Committee, left Phnom Penh today. It was seen off at its departure by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, and other personalities.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Chea Soth. A reception and an artistic show were organized in its honor. It also visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, mass graves at Cheung Ek, the orphanage No 2, the former royal palace, the national museum and some industrial establishments in Phnom Penh and the Angkor Wat temples in Siem Reap.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER ENDS VISIT

BK070859 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Apr (SPK) -- The delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, left Phnom Penh today at the end of its 5-day visit to the PRK. It was seen off at its departure by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Hor Nam Hong, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities.

During its stay the PCF delegation was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; and had talks with Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. It visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the orphanage No 2, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, the glassware factory, the school of medicine, the national museum, the former royal palace, the school of fine arts and Siem Reap Province's Angkor Wat temples.

During its visit to the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the head of the PCF delegation told the press: In front of these places of indelible sufferings for the Kampuchean people, we feel the genocidal policy of Pol Pot even more directly. We cannot resist strengthening solidarity with the fraternal martyred people of Kampuchea who suffered from this bloody dictatorship. I believe this place is sufficient proof of Pol Pot's crimes and, in itself, constitutes the justification for the liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people which is an important stage in their advance toward a socialist society.

Paul Laurent dubbed as an international scandal the continuance of Pol Pot in the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

The PCF fights against this scandal for the official recognition of the PRK, he stressed.

Following this visit, it is an additional reason for us to further develop our action of solidarity in France for the fraternal martyred people of Kampuchea, Paul Laurent affirmed.

IENG THIRITH TO ATTEND 'KAMPUCHEA DAY' IN TOKYO

BK080708 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs and chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, led a delegation and the Phnum Malai artistic group on 7 April to attend Kampuchea Day which will be held from 10 to 13 April in Tokyo, the capital of Japan.

Our Democratic Kampuchea delegation, led by Mrs Ieng Thirith, has four other members including Mr (Long Narin), member of the Democratic Kampuchean Committee for Relations With Foreign Friends, and Miss (Tot Kim Seng), general secretary of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross. The Phnum Malai artistic group has 15 members -- 11 dancers, 3 singers and a musician.

Our Democratic Kampuchean delegation will attend mass meetings and other activities on 10, 11 and 13 April 1982 in Tokyo organized by Japanese friends in order to support the just struggle for national liberation and defense of their race waged by the Kampuchean people against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, territory swallowers and race exterminators.

Our Phnum Malai artistic group will present traditional and folk dances of our Kampuchean nationalities to the Japanese people. Our Democratic Kampuchean delegation and the Phnum Malai artistic group left the hot battlefield in Kampuchea by bringing with them recent news as well as friendship from the Kampuchean people and the Democratic National Army and guerrillas -- who are waging the struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, territory swallowers and race exterminators -- to the Japanese people.

TEXT ISSUED OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH PLO

BK071203 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 April (KPL) -- Following is the full text of the Laos-Palestine joint communique issued in Vientiane recently:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation led by Comrade Samih Abu Kuwayq, member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement Fatah, paid an official visit to the Lao people's Democratic Republic from April 1 to 3, 1982.

Comrade Samih Abu Kuwayq and his party made a courtesy call on Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy prime minister, minister of education, sports and religious affairs. The discussions and exchanges of views between the guests and hosts were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternity and mutual understanding on the basis of militant solidarity.

The Lao delegation, led by Comrade Sanan Soutthichak, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, minister of communications, public works and transportation, expressed sincere appreciations over the visit of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, thus contributing to the further development of relations between the two sides (Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Palestine Liberation Organisation).

The Lao side:

1. Strongly supports the struggle of the Palestinian people against all schemes of the imperialists and Israel, for the liberation of their country and the founding of the "democratic Palestinian state" on their own homeland.
2. Highly appreciates the recent uprisings of the Palestinians in the occupied territories against the Zionist schemes to impose the civil administration in order to legalize their occupation, and condemns the terrorist and bloody measures against Palestinian masses.
3. Condemns the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem and for taking it as its "so-called capital city", the annexation of occupied Syrian's Golan Heights, the destruction of the nuclear reactor of Iraq, and the continued aggressions against south Lebanon.
4. Expresses sincere appreciations over the all-round victories of the Palestinian people which make Israel and the American imperialists isolated in the international arena.
5. Opposes against the "so-called Camp David agreement" as well as the collusion between the imperialists, Zionism and other reactionaries which occupied Palestinian territory and attempted to control the Arab area.
6. Supports the bloc of militant solidarity between Palestine, Syria and Lebanese National Movement which constitutes a solid base of the steadfastness front of the Arab countries.
7. Considers that all agreements on the Middle East problem must have the participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people because the Palestinian problem is the core of the conflict in this region.

The Palestinian side:

1. Heartily appreciates the historical victories of defending and constructing socialism of the Lao people under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.
2. Highly values the achievements of defending and constructing their countries of the peoples of the three countries in Indochina and appreciates the special militant solidarity between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The two sides:

1. Agreed that peace and stability in Southeast Asia will exist when there is no interference from outside.
2. Condemned the U.S. policy and its schemes against the peace and security of the world and of the struggling peoples, and their intervention and military existence in the Middle East and Indian Ocean.
3. Considered that peace and security is being seriously threatened by the arms race and the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe.
4. Are very concerned by the conflict between the two friendly countries of the Non-aligned Movement: Iraq and Iran. They call upon the two countries to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in conformity with the resolution of the conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981.
5. Agreed to exert their efforts to actively contribute to the 7th summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement.
6. Agreed to cooperate in the fields of information, propaganda and to exchange visits.

The Palestinian delegation expressed sincere thanks for the warm, fraternal and friendly welcome extended by the Lao side. Comrade Samih Abu Kuwayq, head of the Palestinian delegation, extended an invitation to Comrade Sanan Southichak to pay an official visit to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Comrade Sanan Southichak accepted the invitation with pleasure. The time of the visit will be discussed later through diplomatic channel.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY CUBAN PARTY OFFICIAL

Phoumi Vongvichit Meeting

BK071209 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 Apr (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by its Political Bureau member Phoumi Vongvichit who is also vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, on April 6 held talks here with the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC].

The Cuban delegation was led by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, member of the Secretariat of the CPC CC, head of the foreign relations of the CPC CC.

Cuban Ambassador to Laos Luis Reyes Mas was also present on this occasion.

At the meeting which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, both sides informed each other of heroic and clear-sighted struggle of the party. They also mutually exchanged lessons in guiding the peoples to accomplish the tasks of national safeguarding and construction. Issues of mutual interest, in particular the international situation and the enhancement and tightening of the relation of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries, were also discussed at the talks.

Souphanouvong Meeting

BK080949 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Apr (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the party CC, president of the LPDR and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on April 7, received here a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] led by its alternate member of the Political Bureau Jesus Montane Oropesa who is also member of the Secretary of the party CC and head of its foreign relations office.

Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs, was present with Souphanouvong. Cuban Ambassador to Laos Luis Reyes Mas also accompanied the delegation at the meeting.

On this occasion, J.M. Oropesa informed President Souphanouvong on his visit here and on the successes of talks with his Lao counterpart. He reiterated the CPC policy concerning the strengthening of the relations and cooperation with the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Issues on revolutionary movements in the Republic of Cuba and in other Latin American countries were also raised at this meeting.

In return, Souphanouvong expressed his congratulations and expressed his appreciation over the visit of the Cuban delegation. He considered it as an important contribution to further enhance the fraternal solidarity and friendship and the all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Cuba. The Lao president also pledged to step up solidarity of the Lao party, government and people to the fraternal Cuban party, government and people.

On the afternoon of the same day J.M. Oropesa and his delegation left here. Accompanying the delegation to the airport were Phoumi Vongvichit; Khambou Sounisai, alternate member of the party CC, chairman of the National Labour and Wages Committee; and Soulivong Pasitthidet, head of the Office of the Foreign Ministry. Luis Reyes Mas and other staff members of the Cuban Embassy were also present at the airport to bid farewell to the delegation.

CONSULAR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR 6 APR

BK071205 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 April (OANA-KPL) -- The Governments of Laos and the Soviet Union yesterday signed here a consular agreement.

Signing the agreement were, on the Lao side, Khoun Chandeng, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and on the Soviet side, Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

The agreement on consular work, which carries significant implication in so far as the relation between the two countries is concerned, will further facilitate the enhancement and strengthening of Lao-Soviet friendship, said the signatories of the two sides.

LPRP DELEGATION RETURNS AFTER CSSR CONFERENCE

BK071213 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 April (KPL) -- The delegation of the propaganda and training board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, led by its committee member Sopha Khotphouthon, on April 6 returned home from Czechoslovakia. The delegation attended the conference of the party CC secretariats of the socialist countries. The conference was held in Prague from March 30 to April 1.

MORE REFUGEES RETURN HOME FROM THAILAND

BK310953 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 31 Mar (KPL) -- Seventy-five more Lao refugees recently returned home from the refugee camp of Thai Nongkhai Province.

The handover ceremony, held at Thadeua ferry, Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Province, was made in the presence of representatives of the administrative committees of Vientiane Province and Nongkhai Province.

Representatives of the High Commission for Refugees to Laos and Thailand were also present on this occasion. Since the beginning of this year 190 refugees have returned home.

Additional Refugees

BK071215 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 7 April (OANA/KPL) -- Twenty-two more Lao refugees recently returned home from a refugee camp in Thailand.

The handover ceremony took place in the southern Savannakhet Province in the presence of the representatives of Savannakhet Province and the Thai Nakhon Phanom Province.

Representatives of the UN High Commission for Refugees to Laos and Thailand were also present.

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES MASS EMULATION CAMPAIGN

BK021125 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Apr (KPL) -- Mass organizations attached to the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA] and the presidential office, on March 31, held an emulation campaign to salute the upcoming 3rd congress of the party CC and the 7th anniversary of the republic.

Personalities among those present were Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the party CC, president of the republic and the PSA; Khamsouk Keola, general secretary and vice-president of the PSA; along with other standing committee's members of the PSA.

In his address, President Souphanouvong related the traditional heroic struggle of the party's leaders dedicated for the Lao revolution. The past good deeds of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, which furthered the revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, were also highlighted by President Souphanouvong.

The LPRP, endowed with Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism, is the spring of all fundamental ideology, and serves as the compass for Lao people in all activities in the national construction, President Souphanouvong observed.

In conclusion the president also appealed and guided the participants in relations to efforts to obtain new and greater successes in fulfilling the 1982 plan.

TRAWLER REPORTEDLY SUNK BY SRV GUNBOAT 6 APR

BK080133 Bangkok POST in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] A Thai trawler valued at 6 million baht was sunk and two crewmen shot dead after being fired on by Vietnamese gunboats on Tuesday [6 April] in the second attack of the kind within 24 hours. Four men were injured and another four are missing believed drowned as a result of the attack which came only hours after six Thai trawlers were attacked by Heng Samrin regime forces off Trat Province.

A fishing industry source in Samut Sakhon said yesterday morning that the attack, on a fleet of four Thai trawlers, occurred about 30 nautical miles off the Vietnamese coast early on Tuesday morning. The source said that as the four boats were trawling off Vietnam's Obi Island, two armed Vietnamese fishing boats appeared and gave chase.

The Vietnamese opened fire, hitting the 6 million baht "Naowarat 9," which later sank. Its 35 crewmen jumped overboard and spent about 20 hours in the sea before 31 of them were rescued by the trawlers. The other four men are believed to have drowned.

The source said the Vietnamese gunfire killed two men on board the "Chok Nawi 8" and injured another four aboard "Chanphen Mahachai 9." The fourth boat, "Rung Samutchai 2," was captured by the Vietnamese and towed away towards the coast.

All the four trawlers were from Samut Sakhon and Samut Songkhram Provinces and Bangkok metropolis.

In the other incident Tuesday, armed fishing boats of the Heng Samrin regime attacked a flotilla of Thai trawlers in disputed waters off the Trat Province. Six boats were seized and forced at gunpoint into Kampuchean waters.

A fishery source said the six boats were freed by the Heng Samrin naval officials about noon yesterday.

Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Sombun Chuaphibun said that in order to solve the fishing dispute, a joint venture should be arranged with neighbouring countries. He added that the navy could not protect all Thai fishing boats because some of the attacks had occurred outside Thai territorial waters.

SON SANN REPORTEDLY RETURNS AFTER 4-MONTH TOUR

BK080047 Bangkok POST in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Khmer People's National Liberation Front leader Son Sann returned to Thailand on Tuesday [6 April], an informed source said yesterday.

Son Sann has spent more than 4 months visiting the United States, Canada and France to seek political and military support for his anti-Vietnamese faction in Kampuchea.

U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE SPECIALISTS ARRIVE

BK080700 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Eight American specialists on chemical and biological warfare just arrived in Bangkok for a 5-day visit. During the visit -- part of the trip that includes stops in nine countries in Europe, the Middle East and Asia -- the team will meet Thai officials and others concerned with charges of illegal use of chemical agents in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. The team, during its visit, will brief officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the ministry located on Si Ayutthaya Road at 0900, and plans to visit border areas to meet medical personnel involved with treating victims of alleged yellow rain attacks. The team is led by the State Department's Mr Gary Crocker.

VOFA CONDEMNS SRV ON CHEMICAL WARFARE REPORTS

BK081043 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There have been frequent reports on chemical warfare recently and the public has given great attention to these reports. Such an inhuman way of killing is against morality and humanity and in violation of several international laws. The reports on chemical warfare shows that the use of chemical weapons really takes place. On 22 March, U.S. Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig added more evidence of the use of chemical weapons, citing Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea where more than 10,000 people have been killed and another large number injured by chemical attacks over the past 7 years. The large number of people killed or injured indicated the huge amount of chemical weapons used in the above-mentioned areas. It also reflects the inhuman brutality of those using chemical weapons. According to the reports, the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea was, similarly, an act committed by aggressors against the victims of aggression in those countries.

In Laos, Vietnamese troops used chemical weapons against the Hmong hilltribesmen resisting foreign forces. In Afghanistan, Soviet troops used chemical weapons against the Afghan native people. In Kampuchea, Vietnamese troops used chemical weapons against the Kampuchean people and resistance forces fighting against Vietnamese occupation. It is clear that foreign aggressor forces have no mercy for the native people but are ready to persecute them for the sake of expansionism and for the exploitation of natural resources which are brought back to the aggressor's country.

Such persecution will end only when all foreign forces have withdrawn from the occupied land and the native people are allowed once again to lead a normal and peaceful life. However, it is hard to expect any foreign aggressor force to repent and decide on withdrawal themselves. This needs cooperation from all countries in order to pressure the aggressor forces to stop all brutal acts and to pull out of the occupied land. This step will pave the way for an eventual solution to the problem. In this connection, it is a vital responsibility of all peace-loving countries to cooperate in building pressure against the aggressors -- by opposing the act of aggression, by ending economic aid given to the aggressors and by taking other political measures based on wisdom in order to solve the problem.

As for Thailand, which has a common border with Kampuchea, in addition to the burden of refugees and the threat of frequent border violations by foreign aggressor forces, Thailand itself has also suffered from the danger of the use of chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops in the border areas. Thai authorities have found evidence of chemical toxins in streams used by the Thai border villagers. On 19 February, a Vietnamese plane intruded as deep as 6 km into Thai airspace from Kampuchea and dropped a yellow substance on people's crops and houses in Ban Khlong Chaeng, Ban Sap Tamao and Ban Saton, in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province.

Vietnam's act constitutes a border violation as well as a threat to the lives and property of the Thai people, but Vietnam has never recognized its crime. On the contrary, it has been mounting a propaganda campaign slandering Thailand in a bid to mislead public opinion and cover up its own crime. For example, it has been accusing Thailand of systematic chemical weapon attacks inside Kampuchea. Such propaganda cannot mislead anyone into believing it since Thai soldiers have never had chemical weapons in their possession and since Thailand has never supported any country's stockpiling of chemical weapons whether for offensive nor counteroffensive use. Besides, Thailand has given full cooperation to the United Nations' effort to control and probe the use of chemical weapons.

Thailand's attitude is clear and straightforward in this regard, unlike Vietnam whose attitude is obscure and secretive. Vietnam refused entry to newsmen or UN specialists desiring to conduct investigations into the reports on the use of chemical weapons in the areas of operation by Vietnamese troops.

Thailand wants to emphasize here again that it strongly opposes and condemns any form of chemical warfare and that it resolutely believes that the withdrawal of foreign forces from occupied lands will be the final solution to the war of aggression and will eventually stop the use of chemical weapons entirely.

LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CHILD LABOR

BK081204 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Press statement by Director General of the Labor Department Wichit Saengthong -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] According to a report, it was said that Mr John Pilger came to Thailand and claimed that he spent about 1,500 baht to buy a girl from a broker office near Hua Lamphong railway station. The girl was an 8-year old girl whose name is Suni Nanthaphan. He said the girl was later returned to her parents in Phitsanulok Province.

Regarding this report, the Labor Department will check into the story the same we did with the case last year. We will check in order to see how the transaction was carried out. Also, a private organization called "The Children's Protection Center" will help the Labor Department check into the matter. The center will send its representatives to meet with the girl and her parents in order to check on how the transaction was made. The buyer claimed that he was even issued a receipt for the purchase of the girl.

I would like to state here that if this whole story is true, it constitutes only one of a small number of cases. It is therefore unfair to jump to conclusions based on this particular case and say that in Thailand children are sold at 3,000-4,000 baht per head. I am not speaking out of anger toward that person but it is a matter of principle. You cannot say all are criminals if it happens that only one or two out of a hundred persons committed crimes. This is the point I would like to make and which we will pursue in the case.

I would like to comment here on the state of child labor in our country. From a survey by the National Statistics Office in 1978, Thailand had about 120,000 children aged between 11 and 14 working in various industrial factories, mainly in the production, trade, service, construction, repair work, transport and communications sectors. This corresponds to our law on compulsory education. Most of our children go to school at the age of 6. Compulsory education lasts 4 years. That means they finish school at the age of 10 or 11. They then join the workforce if they do not continue their studies.

THACH, GROMYKO SHARE 'IDENTICAL VIEWS' IN MOSCOW

OWC80737 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- A.A. Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, received and held talks in Moscow yesterday with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, during his current visit to the Soviet Union. The two sides shared identical views on the issues concerning the Vietnamese-Soviet relations and on international matters of mutual concern brought up at the talks.

They noted with satisfaction that the Vietnamese-Soviet relations have constantly developed in all fields on the firm basis of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation and on the agreements concluded between Vietnamese party General Secretary Le Duan and his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Brezhnev.

On the success of the recent Vietnamese party congress, the Soviet foreign minister said that the congress was an important event in the international communist movement. He said he believed that it would open up a new stage of development in the Vietnamese revolution and exert a strong and an active influence on the consolidation and promotion of the relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union highly valued Vietnam's efforts toward further tightening its fraternal ties with Laos and Kampuchea, and reaffirmed its full support for the consistent policy of the three Indochinese states aimed at normalizing their relations with the A.S.E.A.N. countries, thus turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

Foreign Minister Gromyko gave a reception in honour of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

TASS Report on Visit

For a TASS report on Foreign Minister Thach's visit in Moscow, including his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 8 April.

LE DUC THO ADDRESS TO FIFTH VCP CONGRESS, PART I

BK070939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Part One of report on party building work read by Le Duc Tho, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at the 27 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: In the process of the incessant development of the revolution in our country since the fourth national party congress, in light of the correct line set forth by that congress, our entire party, people and army have brought into play their revolutionary heroism, have actively striven to overcome all difficulties and to surmount all trials, and have recorded very great victories in the cause of national defense and initial achievements in the cause of national reconstruction.

The party Central Committee political report, read by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, has comprehensively reviewed the situation of the revolution in our country since the great 1975 spring victory and the activities of the Central Committee in the past term, and has proposed to the congress targets, tasks and measures for future steady advancement of the revolutionary cause of our party and people.

This report on party building by the Central Committee reviews the situation of the party and party-building work since the fourth party congress, and proposes to the congress major tasks and measures concerning the building of our party so as to bring about new changes in improving the quality of the party's leadership and fighting capacity and to meet the requirements of the revolutionary tasks in the new stage, as expounded in the political report.

Part One

The Situation of Our Party Since the Fourth National Party Congress and the Task of Party Building

I. The Strengths and Weaknesses of the Party and of Party Building Work

Comrades, in December 1976 the fourth national party congress set forth the general line of socialist revolution and the line of socialist economic building in our country. Over the past 5 years, implementing the various resolutions of the congress, our party has carried out comprehensive and very pressing tasks nationwide, in a situation marked by many new favorable conditions, but also replete with new difficulties and complexities.

No sooner had we entered the fight on the socioeconomic front than we had to cope with a very barbarous and cunning enemy -- the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, launched a very fierce attack against our country in the military, economic, political and diplomatic fields.

In view of the new situation, our party continued to bring into play its tradition of staunch struggle, held fast to the revolutionary and scientific character of Marxism-Leninism, held high the banners of national independence and socialism, and continuously led our people to record very glorious victories in the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland and fulfilling their international obligations.

1. In the process of carrying out its political tasks, our party has shown very basic strengths; at the same time, it has betrayed major weaknesses and shortcomings which it should make every effort to overcome.

The great victories affirmed in the Central Committee political report have attested to the heroic quality and the great fighting strength of our people and the basic strengths of our party and our contingent of party cadres and members. The shortcomings and weaknesses in carrying out various socioeconomic tasks have also posed to the party and its ranks many new requirements which must be fulfilled to improve the quality of the party's leadership and to increase its fighting strength.

Revolutionary realities over the past 5 years have continued to prove the following:

a. Our party is a stalwart Marxist-Leninist party with a firm line that has organized and led our people to overcome all serious challenges facing the country and has always developed the spirit of revolutionary offensive to advance the revolution constantly. The party's general line for the socialist revolution, its line for building the socialist economic and its line for foreign relations are correct. In all difficult and complicated situations, the party has persistently followed these correct lines.

When the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists clearly revealed their dark designs, the party resolutely charged our nation with a new historic mission and asserted: In this struggle, our people must win total victory, thus making socialism in our country advance continuously, our party and state stronger, our organizational and managerial work more scientific, and our society more beautiful. In the face of aggression by the nation's enemy, the entire party closed its ranks around the Central Committee and mobilized and organized all the armed forces and people to defeat two wars of aggression, recording great victories of historic significance in the cause of defending the fatherland.

Our party is very proud of its ranks whose members are absolutely loyal to the nation, the party and the system. They have been trained in combat for the defense of the fatherland as well as in socialist construction; and their abilities have been gradually enhanced in all respects.

Our party is very proud of its members who are operating selflessly in the various sectors, localities, establishments and combat units. Countless party cadres and members have spent decades performing combat duty but they are still present on the frontline now, standing face to face with the enemy in defiance of all difficulties and hardships and ready to accept all challenges, including the highest sacrifice.

Countless party cadres and members have worked hard day and night to organize and promote the revolutionary movement in order to develop the economy and culture, stabilize the people's life and maintain political security, public order and social safety, thus making their worthy contributions to the great successes of the party in its glorious revolutionary cause.

The party's unchanging stand on countering all the schemes and acts of aggression by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, coupled with its determination to push the revolution forward by carrying out socialist transformation and socialist construction, testifies to the fact that our party is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party that has never wavered or retreated in the face of challenges. This is a strength and also an important lesson of experience of our party.

b. Our party has firmly upheld the banner of national independence and socialism, harmoniously combined genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism, and has striven hard to fulfill its international obligations.

With ardent socialist patriotism and a profound spirit of proletarian internationalism, we did our best to support and assist the fraternal people of Kampuchea in smashing the genocidal regime. With this success of the Kampuchean people, all the three Indochinese countries became totally independent and free and advanced together toward socialism. This great success has strengthened the militant alliance and created an unprecedentedly firm mutually supportive position for the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to defend the independence and freedom of each country and contribute to the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Imbued with ardent socialist patriotism and a profound spirit of proletarian internationalism, our party and people have vigorously developed their militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union -- the bastion of revolution and world peace -- and have actively strengthened their militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation with other countries of the socialist community. This combination of patriotism with proletarian internationalism has testified to our party's boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the uncompromising struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who, in collusion with U.S imperialism and other reactionary forces, are directing their attacks at the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

In a situation wherein we are to deal with a perfidious and dangerous enemy and wherein our revolution has reached a new turning point, the consistency of the party's international line and the adoption of resolute and clear-sighted policies and strategies and accurate and prompt decisions for winning victories in the struggle against the expansionist aggressors reflect the firmness, the Leninist character and the pure proletarian internationalist spirit of our party. This is an advantage as well as a major experience for our party.

c. Besides the successes achieved in the socialist revolution, our party has also experienced shortcomings and committed mistakes in economic and social leadership and management. After having achieved successes and committed blunders, the party has further understood the realities of the country, drawn upon experience and matured a step further in economic and social management.

Since the fourth party congress, party organizations have made progress in the struggle to implement the party's lines and policies, and the party ranks have further matured. In the socialist revolution, our party had led our people in scoring many achievements. It has promptly unified the country, overcome the serious consequences of the war of aggression and of repeated natural calamities, basically restored economic establishments destroyed by the aggressors, gradually established and strengthened the system of socialist collective mastery, embarked on the socialist transformation of the south, consolidated a step further the socialist production relations in the north, created a number of material-technical bases of socialism and scored many achievements in education, culture, public health and social welfare.

As a result of implementing the [fourth party] congress' resolution, the party Central Committee and all party committee echelons, state managerial organs and production and trade organizations have seen even more clearly their own shortcomings and weaknesses and are seeking ways to overcome them. Many party organizations and party members and cadres have developed innovations, overcome difficulties, supported new ideas and led the mass movement in its advance. Recognizing weaknesses and thinking about and finding ways to overcome difficulties are manifestations of our maturity. We welcome all efforts of party members and cadres, party organizations, mass groups, state agencies and grassroots-level units in heightening their activities and developing innovations in order to correct shortcomings and overcome difficulties.

We have restored and developed the economy and stabilized the people's life at a time when the revolution has undergone rapid changes. For this reason, many aspects of our tasks -- including ideological and organizational tasks -- have not been properly prepared. Hardly had we embarked on managing the country, suffering from wounds caused by more than 30 years of war, when a new war of aggression occurred. We have had to build the country while, at the same time, defending it. The enemy was defeated but their perfidious schemes continue, and our struggle has not yet come to an end. We are simultaneously stabilizing and developing the economy and building strong national defense and security forces in order to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage being waged by the enemy. We are ready to annihilate the enemy if he recklessly provokes a new war of aggression.

It is noteworthy that, although being a ruling party for more than 35 years, our party has not had much time to concentrate on economic leadership and has lacked adequate reviews of past economic activities. Therefore, our experience in economic leadership is very limited. Actually, there are objective causes for the present difficulties; but we must candidly acknowledge our subjective shortcomings and mistakes, especially in economic and social leadership and management.

The political and economic lines adopted by the fourth party congress for the period of transition to socialism are correct. But we have been slow to make them concrete and have experienced shortcomings and committed mistakes in specifying and implementing them. In laying down tasks and guidelines for the 5-year 1976-80 plan, we did not assess the situation in strict accordance with the prevailing conditions, and we were not aware of all difficulties. Subjective and impatient, we set forth tasks and norms for the state plans far beyond our actual capabilities. There have been serious shortcomings in the arrangement of general investments and investments in each sector. Moreover, we must admit that we have been conservative and sluggish in devising and implementing specific guidelines and policies to carry out the party's lines, and in evaluating and using our multifaceted capabilities.

We have had grave shortcomings and made grave mistakes in organizing the implementation of tasks and have displayed weaknesses in many aspects of economic management. Bureaucratism, conservatism, stagnation, lack of responsibility and of concentration in organizing the implementation of tasks are reaching serious proportions.

We have allowed the prolongation of bureaucratic methods of economic management based on subsidization; have been slow to change planning methods, to adopt suitable economic policies aimed at stimulating economic development, and to switch to profit-and-loss accounting; and have been ignorant about business practices.

In various fields we have, in many places and on many occasions, been lax in economic, cultural and social management, in ideological work and in security maintenance; and have failed to strengthen the socialist legal system to maintain social discipline firmly, thus prolonging the development of negative aspects and making it difficult to overcome them.

The recent resolutions of the party Central Committee, especially those of the sixth and ninth plenums, the Political Bureau resolutions on distribution and circulation, on political security, on the policy for science and technology and on organizational work, and the Secretariat resolution on ideological work have laid the initial groundwork for a change in direction which is aimed at overcoming these shortcomings and weaknesses. A number of policies on distribution and circulation and on the improvement of economic management have been introduced into life and they are creating the initial positive factors for economic activities.

An important lesson from the experience of our successes and failures over past years is that once a correct line has been established it is crucial that we make sure it is thoroughly understood and that we apply it with timely, accurate steps, plans and a managerial system suitable to the actual conditions of the country, so that proceeding from this we can uniformly change economic, administrative, ideological and organizational methods, to ensure thorough understanding and successful implementation of this established line.

At present shortcomings are being corrected slowly and stagnation remains critical. We are convinced that the resolution of the fifth party congress, which embodies the lessons of experience drawn over the past 5 years, will create a vigorous and profound upturn within the party, upgrade the party's leading and organizational capabilities to a new level, and open up new prospects for advancing the economy and our people's livelihood.

2. The strongpoints and shortcomings in the party's political leadership are closely linked to strongpoints and shortcomings in the effort to build the party ideologically and organizationally.

a. Over the past 5 years we have made new efforts to build the party ideologically and organizationally. The fourth national party congress reviewed party building work, set forth the tasks, guidelines and correct policies for party building in the period of socialist construction, and approved the new, amended party statutes. In implementation of the congress resolution, we have striven to enhance constantly the working class and vanguard character of the party and to make concrete and apply the guidelines for party building established by the congress. The various resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee have clearly reflected a stronger link between the political tasks and ideological and organizational work. The Political Bureau and the Secretariat have issued many specific directives on this work.

With these correct policies, we have built and gradually consolidated the organizational system of the party, the state and mass organizations throughout the country; and we have employed this machinery to lead and organize the people to carry out major tasks of strategic significance in order to transform and develop the economy and culture, boost production, organize the people's life, consolidate national defense, maintain public order and security, defeat the war of aggression by the expansionists and fulfill our international obligations.

The resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum on consolidating the organization and improving the work system and resolution No 32-NQ/TU of the Political Bureau on effecting a profound organizational change to strengthen leadership and management, especially in the economic field, have reflected even more clearly the guidelines for building our party and have made concrete the party's viewpoints on forming an organizational structure to meet the specific conditions of the revolution in our country. The new SRV Constitution has institutionalized the party's domestic and foreign lines and laid the groundwork for building and consolidating the system of socialist collective mastery and building the system of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the laboring people and management by the state.

We have also made efforts to enhance the party's leading capacity and fighting strength. Over the past 5 years, implementing the party statutes, party organizations at all levels have held two rounds of congresses. The holding of these congresses -- which received more concentrated guidance than before -- in accordance with directive No 55/CTTU of the party Central Committee Secretariat was an opportunity to comprehensively build the party politically, ideologically and organizationally. This was an opportunity to broaden democracy in the internal ranks and to carry out profound criticism and self-criticism from top to bottom and from bottom to top. This was also an opportunity to motivate the masses to participate in building the party comprehensively.

In each election of new party committee echelons during these congresses, around one-third of the members of the party committee echelons concerned were replaced, with the number of party committee members who are experienced in leadership and management, who had been in various party schools and who come from the working class increasing. In many provincial and city party committees, the number of members having a college education now accounts for 27.7 percent. In the north, the figure is 42 percent with Hai Hung Province putting its figure at 81 percent. In many district party committees, the number of members having a college or vocational high school education is 24.6 percent. The figure in the north stands at 32 percent. This is a new development in the general knowledge of the contingent of leadership cadres, considering the situation before the Fourth VCP Congress.

The first-ever drive to issue party membership cards has become a far-reaching and widespread political move. It has improved the party members' awareness of the party and their sense of responsibility.

We welcome these initial results of the task to issue party membership cards.

Over the past 5 years the party has rid itself of many unqualified members. Improved activities by the party control committees at various levels have produced certain results, have contributed to developing positivism, overcoming negativism, and have helped detect and remove from the party those bad elements who are no longer qualified as party members.

From various mass movements in production and combat, the party has admitted into its ranks more than 375,000 people, more than 85 percent outstanding members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The granting of new party memberships has contributed to improving the party quantitatively and setting up more party chapters. Of the nearly 150,000 party chapters belonging to 35,146 grassroots-level party organizations, 39,766 party chapters have been formed since the fourth party congress.

The perfection of grassroots-level party organizations and the campaign to make party bases healthy and strong according to the five requirements are linked closely to the perfection of primary production establishments and the development of districts which are being carried out.

Through the campaign, the number of weak party bases in many localities has decreased gradually. All party committees and organizations at the provincial, city and grassroots-level in the south have developed uniformly. Some party organizations have quickly improved their leadership over the economy and culture.

Our state and party have also managed to form cadres to meet the economic and national defense requirements, and have assigned nearly 100,000 cadres to the southern provinces and cities, the border districts, and the various posts outside the country to fulfill their international obligations. Training courses have been conducted recently for the high- and medium-ranking leading cadres of the party and state to acquire new knowledge of economic management.

In 5 years we have had 340,000 additional cadres graduate from various middle vocational schools and colleges. The network of party schools at all levels has expanded. The task of theoretical and political education has been intensified. More than 1 million party members have received political and theoretical training through different programs.

The press, radio and television, and the cultural, artistic and propaganda activities of the party and state have contributed to strengthening the party's ideological front further. Efforts to develop the party ideologically and organizationally have helped enhance the standards and quality of knowledge of cadres and party members, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the party's political mission.

b. Despite these efforts and results, the party's ideological and organizational tasks in all domains, especially in socialist construction, are still sluggish in several respects. On the ideological front, we still lack incisiveness, timeliness and militancy. In some aspects, our ideological task is rightist, simplistic and one-sided, and lacks flexibility. We have not grasped firmly the pressing problems arising from life and have therefore obtained low results in our ideological task.

The primary weak point in our ideological task is that we have succeeded neither in making all the party and the people thoroughly understand the socialist construction line nor in creating a high degree of agreement on the basis of adequate theoretical and factual evidence of the party's correct line. The class character of ideological education has not been emphasized.

To us, the advance of an economy from small to large-scale production is an attack on a difficult and complicated area which has never been explored. Not fully aware of this particular point and failing to take positive action to conduct basic and advanced training in socialism and economic management for cadres and to derive experiences from reality, we have not therefore been able to understand the party line profoundly and to materialize it in keeping with each stage, each sector and each locality.

Following our victory over the United States, we failed to conduct extensive and intensive education on the development of various stages, to evaluate the situation correctly and to estimate all the difficulties and the changes in thinking of cadres, party members and the masses so as to prevent negativism actively. We have not educated ourselves on the struggle between socialism and capitalism regularly and profoundly.

The political and ideological education to heighten awareness of the socialist revolution and the communist ideal among the party members, the people and especially youths has been belittled. The education of cadres, party members and the people on collective mastery has been neither specific nor practical.

In all fields of activity, the struggle to overcome nonsocialist thinking, such as petty bourgeois and bourgeois thinking, vestiges of neocolonialist culture and feudalist thinking and so forth, has been neglected.

In the struggle against the enemies, our party cadres and members and workers have not profoundly understood the reactionary nature and thinking of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists. Revolutionary vigilance has been seriously lacking.

We have not promptly made our party cadres and members and people understand clearly all the enemies' sinister schemes and tactics aimed at undermining our party, especially the solidarity and single-mindedness of its members, weakening the proletarian state, degenerating the contingent of party cadres and members and state personnel, and damaging our party's public establishments and our economy.

Within the party and state organs, apart from the prevailing hasty thinking, insensitivity, bureaucracy and heavy conservatism are the main cause for the present sluggishness. This situation has limited profound understanding and scrupulous implementation of the party's lines and policies and obstructed the creativity of the people, party cadres and members. It has also obstructed new changes in the managerial apparatus and the amendment of backward politics and systems.

Over the past several years, the principle of democratic centralism in many places was not scrupulously carried out. Such phenomena as disorganization, lack of discipline, departmentalism and localism were prevalent in varying degrees. On the other hand, an undemocratic situation prevails in which self-criticism from the top to low levels and vice versa is lacking; information for the grassroots-level is slow and insufficient; and attention is not paid to analyzing public opinion. Such phenomena as bossism, arbitrariness, prejudices against and oppression of party cadres and members and people who dare to criticize shortcomings are also serious.

The diminishing quality and decreasing militant will in a segment of responsible cadres at various echelons and sectors from top to bottom and in a number of party members is creating a great adverse effect on our party. Many persons, proceeding from errors in their activities and bureaucratic behavior, have changed their way of life and degenerated politically. These elements have not been completely screened.

Our party has a tradition of solidarity and unanimity regarding its lines. In the recent past, however, there was delay in making the party's lines concrete and their application was not profound. A number of matters concerning guidelines for carrying out the party's lines were not thoroughly understood or there was a lack of high identity of views among various echelons and sectors.

Along with this situation, there was a lack of unity and poor cooperation among party cadres and members to the extent of enlisting partisans among a number of cadres in many localities, organizations and units. This was caused either by incorrect methods and thinking such as subjectivism, superficiality, simplism and so forth or by nuclear motives stemming from individualism and other nonproletarian thinking such as bossism, feudalism, privileges, prerogatives, opportunism, jealousy and position-seeking.

It is necessary to stress here that our party is the organ holding power. These weaknesses in its standards and the shortcomings of its cadres and members in quality and ethics have obstructed the organization and implementation of the party's lines, thereby creating a great adverse effect on the economic and political domains. The enemies are taking advantage of this situation to incite the masses and diminish the people's confidence in the party.

We have talked about this situation many times, analyzed its causes and devised measures for resolving it. However, the measures set forth have not been enforced uniformly; they have not received intensive guidance; and in many places, they have not been carried out scrupulously due to key cadres affected by favoritism, deference or a lack of internal struggle spirit. As a result, corrective actions have been generally ineffective.

On the organizational front, organizational work is also very stagnant and too slow to adjust to meet the requirements of the situation and tasks. We have not yet been able to build a strong integrated organizational structure from central to grassroots level. The system of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the laboring people and management by the state, as pointed out in the political report, is not yet reflected in the daily activities of party committee echelons, state organs and mass organizations at all levels in the various sectors.

In some localities, party organizations are not clean. Many grassroots party organizations have been weak and lagging for a prolonged period of time. The quality of party chapter activities remains low. The subjective dynamism of many grassroots party organizations is weak. Production and business establishments -- the cells of the national economy -- where potentials are directly developed in all aspects and where all the material wealth of society is directly created, do not yet have a uniform system for operating in accordance with socialist business methods. Districts have been built slowly as compared with the requirements set forth by the fourth party congress. Many production combines are still heavily burdened with the operational character of administrative organs. This situation has had a negative impact on the quality of leadership and the fighting strength of grassroots party organizations.

The current weakness of the organizational structure of the party and the state from the central to grassroots level generally lies in the fact that the organizational apparatus is cumbersome and heavy, whereas its efficiency remains poor; the system of responsibility is not clearcut; and there is no really definite allocation of functions, responsibilities and authority among party organs, state services and mass organizations, between higher and lower echelons, between managerial organs and production, business and service units, and between the individuals and the collectives; and the splitting or merging of organizations and the establishment of new ones has, in many cases, been unwarranted.

The bureaucratic and subsidy-based system of economic management is spreading its harmful effects in many fields. It has given rise to a feeling of dependency and created the habit of shunning responsibility, thus depriving the apparatus of its dynamism, suppressing the masses' innovations, creating conditions for bureaucratism to flourish and making the administrative table of organization all too cumbersome. There has emerged a situation in which bureaucratic centralism and fragmentation exist together, thus making it impossible to develop the dynamism of the sectors, localities and grassroots units, and to ensure centralized and unified leadership and management at the central level and smooth management sectorwide.

The work related to cadres still displays conservatism and sluggishness in many respects concerning training, fostering, assignment, employment, promotion and benefit policies and systems. This is a very important cause of the sluggishness in organizational and many other works. The training and fostering of economic management cadres have been slighted. The training of scientific and technological cadres has been stepped up, but it is still imbalanced in many respects; and this contingent of cadres has not been employed satisfactorily.

The training of workers to be cadres for the southern and mountain localities and the training and fostering of women cadres and managerial cadres for cooperatives, enterprises and other types of establishments have been carried out without appropriate programs, plans, measures and curricula.

Despite some progress, the assignment of key cadres to the various sectors and echelons in the past years has been done in a conservative and patched-up manner. This is due first of all to the lack of a training and fostering plan suitable to the development of the political task. The promotion of cadres is still influenced in a fairly heavy manner by old-fashioned methods for evaluating and selecting personnel, which lay too heavy a stress on past services, conduct, attitude, rank and position or academic records without truly considering work efficiency as the main yardstick to measure quality and ability.

The renovation of the task of managing cadres is slow. Many policies and regulations on remuneration for cadres are backward and conservative, thereby failing to encourage the development of talent and creating an unhealthy psychology among cadres and in society.

We have yet to establish a revolutionary and scientific work ethic and system. Such bad practices as administrativism, excessive emphasis on manual labor, lack of concentration, holding too many meetings and red tape from top to bottom are still prevalent and are important causes of shortcomings in the issuance of inaccurate and unspecific decisions.

The task of controlling the implementation of the party's lines, policies and resolutions, the application of the principle of democratic centralism and the enforcement of party discipline is still very weak. The shortcomings in building the party ideologically and organizationally are making our apparatus less effective and to a great extent reducing it to inactive. Our enemies have taken advantage of and exacerbated these shortcomings to cause more difficulties to the economic and social life and to minimize the people's confidence in our party and state's economic and social leadership and management.

The fourth party Central Committee plenum and later the party Central Committee Political Bureau conference on the organizational task and the party Central Committee Secretariat conference on the ideological task pointed out the far-reaching causes of the weaknesses and shortcomings in building the party politically, ideologically and organizationally. The party-building task, the party Central Committee and various party committee echelons have not linked the ideological and organizational tasks to the political task. They have lacked the determination to correct shortcomings and have not organized reviews of major problems arising from each stage of work. They have not even made concrete the necessary guidelines concerning party thinking so as to be consistent with each region, locality and establishment.

Staff organs in charge of ideological and organizational work of all-level party executive committees, especially the party Central Committee, and organizational organs of all sectors have not been strengthened. These weak organs are still unable to meet the requirements of the assigned tasks. It is necessary to strive to overcome these weaknesses and shortcomings of the party-building task.

The lesson of experiences in leading the party-building task in the ideological and organizational domains in the recent past is that we must take great interest in making everyone understand more thoroughly the character of the working class, the vanguard character of the party and the party-building principles and guidelines laid down by the fourth party congress. We must be specific about these principles and guidelines, so as to make them suitable to the ever-changing conditions of the situation. Meanwhile, we must ensure that they are implemented uniformly.

It is necessary to emphasize the exemplary role and discipline in implementing the party's resolutions and directives, especially on the ideological and organization tasks, by the central to lower levels and particularly by leading organs and cadres at all echelons and in all sectors. In this connection, the central level and the higher party committee echelons must set good examples for the lower echelons to follow.

The task of building the party ideologically and organizationally must be associated with and aimed at accelerating political and economic tasks, the most important part of which is to renovate economic management work, especially the economic managerial system. This is a task which we have neglected thus far.

Comrade delegates, generally speaking, the shortcomings in economic and social leadership and management as well as in the ideological and organizational tasks in the recent past are very serious. The party Central Committee, in its political report to the congress, severely criticized itself and admitted before the congress that it was responsible for this situation. There have been ideological and organizational causes of the shortcomings and mistakes in making the party's lines concrete and in organizing implementation of the various resolutions.

In making the line concrete, we have developed the shortcomings of failing to attach importance to teaching its basic viewpoint; being slow in imparting economic knowledge to party cadres and members; making inaccurate assessments of the situation; neglecting to concentrate the intellect of many echelons and sectors; exerting little effort to review the practical experiences of various localities and basic units; doing little experimental work to study and guide the resolution of major and new problems; and failing to attach importance to strengthening the party Central Committee's staff organs, the state's general organs, and the staff and research components of the various ministries, institutes and schools, so as to make good use of them as befitting their importance.

There have been some irrationalities in organizational structures, the division of labor and working methods, especially in the Political Bureau, the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers. This has also been a definite cause of this state of affairs.

The weakness and sluggishness in organizing the implementation of tasks have been caused not only by working methods and work style, they have also been the combined results of the shortcomings in ideological and organizational work, especially of the evils of bureaucratism and conservatism, of irresponsibility in the apparatus with its lingering bureaucratic and subsidization systems, of the deficiencies in the revolutionary quality and abilities of a number of leading cadres and party members on various levels and in various sectors, as well as the rightist laxity in organizing and leading numerous tasks.

To overcome the shortcomings in leading and organizing the implementation of tasks, we must not only resolve any of these problems separately but must eliminate all these causes simultaneously. We must especially and scrupulously implement the principle of democratic centralism in party activities and in economic and state management, and must oppose bureaucratism and conservatism so as to formulate promptly plans, policies, systems and management methods consistent with economic laws and with the characteristics of our national economy. A new spirit must be created in the mass movement to promote the development of production and to stabilize and improve gradually the people's living standards. On this basis and on the basis of training, deploying and educating cadres and promoting the exemplary role of cadres, especially key cadres from the top to the bottom level, we must resolve satisfactorily other ideological and organizational problems and overcome the negative aspects.

We are striving to overcome these shortcomings and mistakes. However, inertia remains serious and there has not been enough time for effecting necessary changes. Really bringing about a far-reaching and revolutionary change in organizing and building the party and in improving managerial work is the decisive factor in, first of all, successfully implementing the resolutions of the fifth national party congress.

II. The General Tasks of Party Building

Comrades, we are building the party under the circumstances of our party being a ruling party and leading the building of socialism throughout the country in the new favorable conditions of the unified country and of the extraordinarily strong world revolutionary movement.

At the same time, however, we have to face very great difficulties such as advancing small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, coping with a protracted multifaceted war of destruction, and carrying out two strategic tasks simultaneously while the struggle between the two roads in the country as well as in the rest of the world is unfolding bitterly and the party's international obligations are considerable.

On the basis of the situation of the party and the actual situation in the country and of the new tasks specified in the political report, the key task in building the party consists of continuing to improve the working class, character and the party's vanguard character and build a politically, ideologically and organizationally firm and strong party in order to ensure the successful implementation of the party's lines and improve its leadership capabilities and effectiveness vis-a-vis the socialist construction and national defense cause. This will also help our party to maintain constantly its revolutionary and scientific character as a pure party that has a high combativity and which is closely attached to the masses.

The above key task must be carried out in coordination with the renovation of the state's managerial system, especially in the economic and social domains, and with the development of the effectiveness of the state management and the working people's collective mastery, in order to accelerate the overall development of society and ensure satisfactory party leadership over the two immediate, strategic tasks -- successfully achieving the objectives set forth by the party for the 5-year 1981-85 period and the 1980's as a whole; and winning victory in the struggle against the Chinese hegemonist expansionists' multifaceted war of sabotage, standing ready to cope with any eventuality caused by them and fulfilling the party's international obligations.

Our party must truly be a party with able, knowledgeable and capable leadership of the socialist construction cause. It must, in particular, possess the knowledge and capability for economic leadership and management. It must be able to build a state that knows how to effectively manage the economy, the people's life and society.

Our party must be a very stalwart party in the struggle against Chinese hegemonistic expansionism which is in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. It must be in a good position to frustrate all of their acts of sabotage and aggression.

Our party must truly be a party which possesses high combativity and achieves solidarity and single-mindedness and which is politically clean and organizationally strong and firm and is closely attached to the masses.

With these tasks in mind, in the 5-year period to come there must be profound and basic changes in the party's ideological and organizational tasks according to the following requirements:

1. Ensure the profound understanding of the party's lines and improve its leadership and organizational ability in the economic, social, national defense and security domains, with stress laid on the economic domain.
2. Improve the party's leadership in conjunction with the renovation of the economic managerial system and the streamlining of the party's apparatus and overcome conservatism and bureaucratism in the party and state apparatuses.
3. Consolidate at all cost basic party organizations in coordination with the fulfillment of the political task of building districts, precincts, cities, villages and city wards; of building production and trade organizations and combat units; and of promoting mass movements. Improve the combativeness of basic party organizations, develop and consolidate the party ranks, and be resolute in dismissing opportunist, decadent and degenerate elements and unqualified members from the party.
4. According to plan, renovate the training and improvement of cadres, make arrangements for correct assignments, ensure continuity in the building of a contingent of core cadres, strive to improve the qualities and abilities of the body of cadres and ensure the firmness of the party under all circumstances. This is an extremely important requirement for our party's protracted revolutionary cause.
5. Maintain and develop the party's tradition of solidarity and single-mindedness, implement fully the principle of democratic centralism and carry out criticism and self-criticism constantly within the party.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES RALLY ON VCP CONGRESS

OW070905 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Address by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at 31 March Hanoi mass rally to welcome the success of the Fifth VCP Congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear compatriots in the capital city; dear compatriots nationwide; dear honorable guests; dear comrades and friends:

Over the past few days our compatriots in the capital as well as throughout the country have attentively followed the work of the Fifth VCP National Congress. The achievements of the party congress are the culmination of a process of serious work bringing together the collective intelligence of the entire party and reflecting the will and aspirations of the whole people. The work of the congress is a vivid manifestation of the leading party's sense of responsibility, of its close relations with the people and of the relations between the people and their party.

Over the past year or more our compatriots and combatants throughout the country have actively participated in the socialist emulation drive to overcome difficulties, step up production and score achievements in honor of the congress. In the past months the emulation movement has become even more active; many new factors have emerged; many innovations have developed; a number of construction projects have been completed and our people at home and abroad have submitted many accurate suggestions on national affairs to the party.

On behalf of the party Central Committee I warmly welcome our entire people's participation in and practical contributions to making preparations for the congress. May I report to you, comrades and compatriots, that the fifth party congress has completed its work and ended with success. The congress analyzed the national situation over the past years and at the present time; laid down the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage; charted the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 5 years 1981-85 and for the 1980's as a whole; made decisions on policies and measures with regard to party building and to amendments to the party's rules; and elected the new party Central Committee with Comrade Le Duan as general secretary.

Dear comrades and compatriots, assessing the situation over the recent period, the congress affirmed that the past 5 years will go down in the nation's history as a stage of very glorious victories of the Vietnamese revolution. As a matter of fact, despite the ravages caused to our country by a fierce, protracted war started by imperialism, our people have overcome countless difficulties; speedily achieving national reunification on the state level; promulgating the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; establishing a proletarian dictatorship system in the whole country; defeating two wars of aggression initiated by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism; rehabilitating, transforming and building the economy; transforming and developing culture; maintaining political security; strengthening the militant alliance and forming a solid position of mutual support for revolutions of the three Indochinese countries; strengthening militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The impact of the Vietnamese revolution on the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism has been increased. Our country's position has been enhanced in the international arena.

These victories have taken the Vietnamese revolution forward to a new, firmer strategic position and have created greater possibilities for the defense of the fatherland and the successful building of socialism. These glorious victories have been recorded through the sacrifices of countless comrades and compatriots, through the self-denying labor of our entire people and army, with the great assistance of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries and with the strong support of the revolutionary and peace forces in the world.

The congress affirmed the heroism of our nation and our people's armed forces and the staunch will of our workers, peasants, intellectual workers and our people's armed forces in the daily struggle to overcome hardships and trials in the postwar period and in the first stage of socialist construction.

The congress also pointed out that these victories had been due to the steadfast leadership of our party, which was founded and steeled by President Ho Chi Minh and which has remained boundlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the destiny of the nation and the cause of the people and to the leadership of the Central Committee headed by its general secretary, Comrade Le Duan. These victories have proved the correctness of the line traced in the resolutions of the fourth party congress and in the subsequent resolutions of the party Central Committee.

In the extremely serious situation of our country and in the face of the new enemy's aggressive schemes and acts, our party has laid down resolute and clear-sighted strategic guidelines, made accurate and timely decisions and led our revolution to pass an important turning point and continue to develop in the right direction.

With a high sense of responsibility and serious self-criticism and criticism, the congress assessed the shortcomings and mistakes of our party and state in economic and social leadership and management, took responsibility upon itself, made a self-criticism before the people and drew useful lessons, thus strengthening the unity and singlemindedness of the party and people and enhancing the will and determination to strive for a steadier advance in the stage ahead.

Dear comrades and compatriots, at present, the Chinese reactionaries, aided and abetted by the United States, are waging a kind of war of sabotage against our country on the military, political, economic and cultural fronts and are using various forces and resorting to very wicked tricks. Our country is now in a situation in which it enjoys peace while having to cope with this kind of many-sided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists.

Therefore, the congress pointed out that in the new stage of the revolution our entire party, people and army must carry out two strategic tasks: The successful building of socialism and the maintenance of combat readiness in order to effectively defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. That is the sacred mission that today's Vietnamese generation must assume in the nation's history. The congress laid down socialist construction as a primary task and affirmed the continued implementation of the general line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy set forth by the fourth congress.

The congress set the following as the orientation and tasks for the eighties: Continuing socialist construction along with socialist transformation; concentrating forces on the development of agriculture, regarded as the primary front; taking agriculture a step further toward socialist large-scale production; striving hard to boost consumer goods production and to quickly increase exports; reorganizing and developing communications and transportation services; and continuing efforts to build a number of heavy industries.

The 5 years 1981-1985 are years of further development for the national economy, rearrangement of the economic structure and stepped-up socialist transformation. These three aspects are closely interrelated and aimed at primarily stabilizing the economic and social situation, meeting the most pressing and vital requirements of the people's material and cultural lines, reducing the most serious imbalances in the economy, overcoming to some extent the abnormal aspects of distribution and circulation and creating more conditions for a more vigorous and steadier advance in subsequent years.

The congress stressed the need to renovate economic management and put our valuable assets -- namely manpower, land, trade and the existing and latent potential of our country -- to the best use. At the same time we should bring into play the great effect of the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and of the mutual assistance and cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea to build and develop the economies of the three Indochinese countries.

The number one objective of the party's economic program is to effectively solve the food problem for our whole society and to properly meet clothing needs and other essential needs of the people.

The congress stressed that the immediate task in national defense is to resolutely defeat the Chinese reactionaries' many-sided sabotage war and maintain political security, public order and social safety while ensuring that the country always stands strong enough and ready to defeat the enemy under any circumstances.

Thus, the resolutions of the congress have shed light on the present stage of our cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland. The coming stage will be one of arduous and fierce struggle in all fields. We must undergo hardships, work with self-abnegation and mature quickly. It will not be easy for us to reach the achievements we desire because the enemy across the border is feverishly pursuing his scheme of weakening and annexing our country and because the direct advance from small-scale production to socialism and the creation of a modern socialist economy and a prosperous, civilized life are entirely new and extremely difficult tasks. The struggle to overcome the difficulties ahead and to advance our economy and country needs the hands, brains and hearts of all patriotic Vietnamese.

Our people have been steeled in hardships and trials and have overcome all obstacles in their advance. Through the fifth party congress, with its new decisions, our people will grasp even more firmly the situation in our country and grow more confident in their own strength. Our people will surely gloriously overcome all ordeals ahead, writing more brilliant pages in the revolutionary epic of the nation.

Dear comrades and compatriots, at the congress we voiced our party's and state's views on burning international problems. The party's foreign policy reflects the nature of our system, the deep aspirations of our people and the basic interests of our state. We should secure a favorable international context and great international assistance to heal the wounds of war and build a prosperous and happy life for the people. We will consistently and unceasingly consolidate and strengthen militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We will tighten the alliance and special relationship with Laos and Kampuchea in a spirit of sharing weal and woe and mutual assistance. We will tirelessly work for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. We advocate a peaceful Asia and a struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism -- the cause of tension on this continent. We strongly support the resolute struggle of other peoples against the warlike imperialist and reactionary forces and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Our correct stand has received wide sympathy and support in the world. At this fifth congress, voices filled with ardent feelings that manifest this sympathy and support from our friends in the world have resounded far and wide across our country and in the hearts of all our citizens.

During the first years of this decade, the world situation has become obviously tense due to the warlike and interventionist policy of the Reagan administration. However, the warmongers are encountering insurmountable obstacles: The national defense strength of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community as a whole; the increasing strength of the three revolutionary currents which are on the offensive; the awareness of hundreds of millions of people who are rising up to shatter the shackles of enslavement on this planet; and the will and aspiration for peace of all nations.

In view of the present world situation, coordinating all efforts of socialist countries, nonaligned countries, all nations and democratic and peace forces is of extreme importance in repelling the danger of nuclear war and checking the adventurous policy of the warlike imperialists. In this noble struggle, the solidarity and unity among the socialist community nations is of decisive importance.

Our party, state and people fully support the Soviet Union's peace program for the 1980's. We welcome the proposals and initiatives set forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress and the statement he recently made in Tashkent. We support the constructive peace initiative of Comrade Tsedenbal and the Mongolian Government regarding Asia. Once again, we express the resolute support and full solidarity of our party and people with the Polish brothers who are doing all that is necessary to restore public order and security and to protect socialist gains.

Regarding China, we have on many occasions stated that our people bear no grudge against the Chinese people, that our friendship with the Chinese people remains intact. This is a longstanding friendship that the Chinese authorities themselves have trampled underfoot. We hold that any disputes between the two neighboring countries left behind by history can be resolved through negotiations if the Chinese authorities renounce their aggressive and hostile policy toward our people.

Dear comrades and compatriots, the fifth party congress has concerned itself with the question of enhancing the party's combat strength and promoting its leadership ability. The congress has decided that the key present party building tasks are to continue to promote the party's working class nature; to develop the party and make it strong and stable politically, ideologically and organizationally in order to ensure success in implementing the party's line; to raise the party's leadership ability in socialist construction and national defense; to enable the party to constantly and firmly maintain its revolutionary and scientific nature; and to make the party a truly upright party which has great combat strength and is closely united with the masses. The congress has particularly stressed that we must strive to raise the quality of party members. A party member's quality and capability at present are primarily reflected in his spirit of revolutionary offensive, in his firm belief in the victory of socialist revolution and in the successful defense of the fatherland. His quality and capability are also manifested in his calmness in the face of difficulties and his hourly and daily struggle to perform realistic activities in contributing to socialist construction and socialist transformation, developing production and stabilizing and improving, step by step, the people's living conditions.

On the national defense front, a party member not only must uphold the spirit of valiant fighting on the frontline but must heighten his vigilance in countering the acts of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in the political, economic and ideological fields. He must not adopt an evasive attitude or the attitude of an outsider. He must not make demands or complain about negative manifestations in society. On the contrary, he must intensively participate in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths and combat negative manifestations and spontaneous capitalist tendencies in order to protect the people's right to collective mastership and to consolidate and strengthen the battleground of socialism.

To maintain its purity, the party will resolutely expel all members who are opportunist and corrupt; who have a paralyzed revolutionary will; who exploit and oppress the people; who smuggle and hoard goods; and who take bribes. Meanwhile, the party will continue to enlarge its ranks by admitting many new members -- that is, those outstanding people who are conscious of the party's ideals; who have been morally strengthened through real ordeal; who have a certain political, cultural, scientific and technical knowledge; and who are well experienced in economic and social management.

The congress stressed the need for the entire party -- that is every party organization, cadre and member -- to try its best to maintain and develop the party's tradition of solidarity and unity and to correctly implement President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: Solidarity is a valuable tradition of our party and our people. You comrades, from the central level to the party chapter, must preserve the party's solidarity and unity of mind like the pupil of one's eye. This is also Lenin's teaching.

The congress attached great importance to building and developing the laboring people's collective mastery in accordance with the system: The party leads, the people are masters and the state manages. Our party's leadership must ensure the building of a steady, strong state; the strengthening of the state's role and efficiency; the consolidation of the socialist legal system and the prevention of a number of party organizations from performing many tasks at one time and from infringing on administrative organs' functions. The party's leadership must ensure the building of mass organizations into solid parts of the proletarian dictatorship system, into schools of socialism for all strata of people and into the links between the party and the popular masses.

The VCP is the offspring of the working class and people of Vietnam. The sacred relationship between the party and the people has become a valuable tradition. This is the source of strength for the party and the nation. In any position or work, each party member must reexamine his work behavior, stay close to the masses, penetrate the mass movement, listen to the masses' opinions and accept and uphold the masses' creative experiences.

The party will not tolerate any party member's violation of the people's interests. The party urges the people to more actively participate in building the party, to sincerely contribute their views on the party's leadership and their observations and criticism of cadres, party members and those persons who are recommended for party membership. Party members must always struggle to protect the party and must not tolerate those who attempt to separate the people from the party.

The fifth party congress was a landmark along the path of a protracted struggle full of hardships and victories of our party and people, for national independence and socialism. The struggle objectives and program of action of the party are also those of the working class and laboring people in our country.

The fifth party congress was held under the slogan: All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness. The resolutions of the congress meet the vital interests of the nation, the urgent demands of the economy and the imperative everyday needs of the people. They constitute a solid basis for our party members, compatriots and combatants nationwide to whip up a seething widespread socialist emulation movement to overcome all difficulties and ordeals and score ever greater achievements in the noble revolutionary undertaking of the nation.

Dear comrades and compatriots, the party Central Committee calls on all comrades and compatriots in the capital city and all over the country to unite closely, to remain confident and enthusiastic and to strive to fully implement the important resolutions of the fifth party congress and the great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament. We will certainly successfully complete the socialist construction and effectively defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Our country will surely worthily contribute to strengthening the three revolutionary currents and promoting the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Let us enthusiastically acclaim the success of the fifth party congress.

Long live the glorious VCP! President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our enterprise!

NHAN DAN URGES ASCERTAINING STRATEGIC TASKS

BK081213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[NHAN DAN 6 April editorial: "Guiding Thoughts for the Second Phase of Congress Preparations: Ascertain the Two Strategic Tasks"]

[Summary] Today, along with building socialism and communism, all countries in the socialist community are compelled to pay constant attention to strengthening their national defense potentials in order to carry out the complex struggle against the enemy's schemes and acts of provocation, encirclement, sabotage, subversion and armed aggression and for the preservation of national sovereignty and independence and the fruits of socialism.

"It is a universal law of the socialist revolution to carry out national construction along with national defense. The fifth party congress has noted that our country is now in a quasi-peaceful state as we still have to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, as well as to stand ready to deal with the situation in which the enemy could launch a large-scale war of aggression.

"From the international background and situation in our country and thoroughly aware that national construction must be carried out along with national defense, the party congress has determined two strategic tasks -- to build socialism successfully and to remain combat-ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly."

Our people's struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is a protracted, hard and extremely complex struggle. As long as the Beijing ruling circles still pursue a scheme to weaken and annex our country or carry out a policy of hostility against our people, we must remain vigilant and ready to defeat them in all types of wars. The two strategic tasks -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland -- are closely related.

"By successfully building socialism, we will be able to make our country stronger in all aspects, constantly improve our people's livelihood, strengthen our regime and national defense capacity, and maintain political security and social order and safety. Meanwhile, by strengthening our national defense forces and making our armed forces powerful, we will always be able to defend our country firmly and defeat the enemy in its multifaceted war of sabotage, thereby contributing significantly to the struggle to successfully build socialism."

Our country must remain strong, our people's livelihood must be further improved, and the political and spiritual unanimity in our society must be consolidated. These are the material and moral conditions necessary for repelling the danger of a war of aggression and preserving peace.

"The party congress has pointed out the need to fully implement these two strategic tasks so as to achieve new progress in the struggle for socialist construction and to create a combined and growing strength for the struggle to defend the country and maintain political security and social order and safety. These two strategic tasks must also be implemented fully and specifically by all localities, grassroots units, enterprises, villages, hamlets, organs, districts, precincts, and provinces and cities, as well as by all sectors operating throughout the country. These are the guiding thoughts for the second phase of the congress and for all party organizations.

"The party congress has affirmed that our people are fully capable of carrying out these two heavy tasks simultaneously. As pointed out by the congress, all is for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. That is the slogan of action for our entire party, people and armed forces. That is also the noble and sacred duty which our people, from this generation on, will have to shoulder in the face of the nation's history."

ARMY PAPER URGES CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS STUDY

BK071520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Undated QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Thoroughly Study the Resolutions of the Party Congress"]

[Summary] The Fifth VCP Congress has unanimously adopted the party Central Committee political report, the report on orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 and the 1980's, and the report on party building and the amendment of the party statutes.

The party congress resolutions are the main lines of action and the focal point expressing our people's uniform views and actions on striving to push our revolution forward further in the new stage.

"From now on, organizing a comprehensive revolutionary movement and the implementing the congress resolutions in order to turn them into lively reality are very great and important tasks for our entire party, people and armed forces."

To carry out the congress resolutions triumphantly, first of all we must thoroughly understand them, then carefully and scrupulously implement them in order to obtain best and concrete results. All party members, people and the armed forces must understand their duties clearly and firmly grasp the revolutionary line and various strategic positions in order to fulfill the targets set forth by the party congress.

"To implement the congress resolutions satisfactorily we must create an identity of views among the people on the nation's situation, the revolutionary line and task in order to form a uniform view which will lead to a uniform action."

Every locality, establishment and individual must have a program of action in order to carry out the congress resolutions triumphantly.

"Regarding our army, along with efforts to study general problems, the army must enable all officers and combatants to understand the duty of the army in the new revolutionary stage. To understand the congress resolutions we must not only discuss related documents, but must study the realities of the revolution and the armed forces so that we may correctly evaluate the situation, realize favorable and unfavorable conditions and understand our duties and tasks clearly in order to fulfill the set targets satisfactorily."

Each unit and each person must combine study with self-criticism and criticism in order to review his thinking and evaluate his performance; realize his strong and weak points in order to improve his ability to fulfill his duties more effectively. The implementation of the congress resolutions must be carried out consistently and continuously in accordance with party principle and in harmony with reality in order to fulfill the set targets creatively and effectively.

Various leader echelons, party members, officers and combatants of our army are determined to organize the study of the congress resolutions satisfactorily in order to create an identity of views in the entire army on the strategic line and basic viewpoints of the congress. This will enable all officers and combatants to understand clearly their duties and responsibilities, encourage them to unite and strive to implement the congress resolutions triumphantly, thereby contributing to fulfilling the two strategic revolutionary tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

ROMANIA, ALBANIA, DPRK GREET LE DUAN REELECTION

OW072127 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 7 Apr -- Le Duan has received congratulations on his reelection as general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee from his counterparts in Romania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Albania.

In his message, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary-general of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, says: "I believe that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties and peoples will be developed in the future in the interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and for peace and socialism in the world."

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, wishes Le Duan "many achievements" in his "noble cause."

Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, wishes Le Duan "good health and many new achievements in the cause of national construction."

USSR'S BREZHNEV SENDS LE DUAN BIRTHDAY MESSAGE

OW072107 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 7 Apr -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, yesterday received from Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin a congratulatory message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on his 75th birthday.

Le Duan expressed sincere and deep gratitude for L.I. Brezhnev's warm words, and his satisfaction at the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. He also wished the Soviet people, under the leadership of the C.P.S.U. headed by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, many new and still bigger achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress to build the material and technical foundations of communism, thus effectively contributing to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Soviet president's message reads:

"On behalf of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Communists and the entire Soviet people and in my own name, I sincerely congratulate you on your 75th birthday.

"As a young man you took part in revolutionary struggle and have since devoted yourself to the cause of the Communist Party of Vietnam -- organizer of all the victories of the heroic Vietnamese people. From a semi-feudal colony, Vietnam has become an independent, free and unified country, a firm link in the great socialist community. The Vietnamese people are firmly and resolutely defending their national sovereignty against aggressive schemes of imperialism and hegemonism. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is steadily advancing on the path of its choice, making considerable contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"In the Soviet Union, it is well known to all that you are a famous activist of the international communist and workers movement, zealous fighter in the struggle for the complete victory of Marxist-Leninist thinking, a comrade-in-arms of the late President Ho Chi Minh, and a close friend of our country. We all highly value your big, active contributions to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between the C.P.S.U. and the C.P.V. between the U.S.S.R. and the S.R.V.

"Dear Comrade Le Duan, I sincerely wish you good health, a long life, and new success in your enthusiastic activities in the interests of Socialist Vietnam and for the constant strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam."
"Communist Greetings."

GDR CONFERS KARL MARX ORDER ON LE DUAN

OW072130 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Apr -- The Council of State of the German Democratic Republic has decided to confer the Karl Marx Order on C.P.V. General Secretary Le Duan for his "outstanding services to the workers movement, to the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, and to the struggle for peace and friendship among nations."

Writing in reply Le Duan thanks the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D) and the G.D.R. Council of State for the honour which, he says, is a "high appreciation of the contributions of the C.P.V. and the Vietnamese people to the strengthening and consolidation of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism." This is also a great encouragement to our entire party and our entire people in the construction and defence of our socialist country," Le Duan says. He wishes Erich Honecker the best of health and the G.D.R. people great success in putting into effect the resolutions of the 10th S.E.D. Congress to build a developed socialist society.

Le Duan wishes the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples constant development.

TO HUU RECEIVES CSSR POSTAL DELEGATION 7 APR

OW072125 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 7 Apr -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, today cordially received the visiting Czechoslovak postal delegation headed by Minister of Communications Vlastimil Chalupa, president of the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Association.

To Huu hailed the fraternal solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, which, he said, have been steered in revolutionary struggle and are constantly consolidating and developing. He thanked the Czechoslovak party, government and people for their valuable assistance in many fields to Vietnam, and expressed his confidence in further success of the close cooperation between the two countries.

Also today, Pham Nien, director of the General Department for Posts and Telegraphs, and Vlastimil Chalupa signed an agreement on postal cooperation.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING POLISH ENVOY

OW080729 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- At the close of his term of office in Vietnam, Polish Ambassador Bronislaw Musielak [as received] yesterday paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

The Vietnamese leader had a cordial conversation with him.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY SOIREE

OW072123 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 7 Apr -- Hungarian Ambassador Varga Jozsef gave a party here today for the 37th National Day (April 4) of the Hungarian People's Republic. Present on the occasion were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Xien, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; other Vietnamese guests, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Ambassador Jozsef Varga and Vice-Chairman Do Muoi toasted the Hungarian and Vietnamese peoples' new achievements in national construction and defence, and the constant development of their friendship and militant solidarity.

NHAN DAN HAILS HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW040833 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 4 Apr -- NHAN DAN today, marking Hungary's 37th National Day, exalts the heroic Hungarian people's glorious success since their liberation from fascism.

It notes that Hungary has become a developed socialist country with a firm political system, a diverse economy and advanced culture and science.

"Together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries," the paper recalls, "Hungary has made positive contributions to consolidating and strengthening the socialist community, to progressive mankind's common struggle for world peace and security, against imperialism and international reaction."

The paper says: "The Vietnamese people are closely bound to the Hungarian people by firm militant solidarity and friendship, and the two peoples have constantly supported each other in the common struggle for independence, freedom, peace and socialism. The Vietnamese people are pleased to welcome the Hungarian foreign minister whose visit, coinciding with this happy event, is fresh proof of the growing solidarity and cooperation between the two countries."

NHAN DAN expresses the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks to the party, the government and the people of Hungary for their valuable support and assistance. It wishes the fraternal Hungarian people success in building developed socialism under the leadership of the Hungarian socialist workers' party headed by Janos Kadar. The paper concludes by wishing Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja success in his tour of Vietnam.

NHAN DAN LAUDS VISIT OF HUNGARY'S PUJA

OW060823 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- The national paper NHAN DAN today praises the recent successful visit to Vietnam by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja as "a new manifestation of the Vietnamese-Hungarian cooperation."

Recalling a cooperation agreement for 1982-84 concluded between the foreign ministries of the two countries, the paper notes that the Vietnam visit by the Hungarian foreign minister and the identity of view shared by the two ministers on all matters brought up at their talks is a fresh expression of the time-honoured friendship and solidarity between the two countries. NHAN DAN goes on:

"In the struggle for peace, independence, and freedom of nations, progressive mankind is firmly supported by the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the mainstay. Vietnam and Hungary highly value the tireless efforts of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union aimed at maintaining a healthy international atmosphere and promoting cooperation and mutual trust among nations. The two countries support the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic to establish relations of peace and mutual trust among countries in Asia and the Pacific. They particularly support the resolute actions of the Polish Military Council of the National Salvation.

"With its full support for the constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries, Hungary has contributed to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia," says the paper, adding: "It is a valuable support of the party, the government and the people of Hungary for the Vietnamese people's cause of socialist construction and national defense."

UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS ISRAELI WEST BANK POLICY

OW041648 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 4 Apr -- Nguyen Ngoc Dung, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Vietnamese U.N. mission has condemned Israel for conducting a terror campaign against Arabs on the western bank of the Jordan River. Addressing the fourth session of the U.N. Security Council's ad hoc meeting on Israeli-occupied Arab territories, she pointed out that these acts were part of the Israeli policy of annexation and were aimed at destroying the Palestinian resistance movement.

Nguyen Ngoc Dung reiterated Vietnam's solidarity with the Arab people whose cause, she stressed, was Vietnam's own. She demanded that Israel put an immediate end to its crimes against the Arab people and respect the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW311814 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 31 Mar -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, today received Pierre Nze, Political Bureau member of the Congolese Party of Labour and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Congo, and his party now on an official friendship visit here.

President Truong Chinh said the visit is a fine expression of the friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples. "The Vietnamese people," he added, "have long followed with profound sympathy the Congolese people's successes in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism and in economic and social development under the correct leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour. These successes have strengthened the P.R.C. all-sidedly and contributed to foiling all schemes of sabotage by imperialism and international reaction, consolidating and defending national independence, thus making an important contribution to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

Truong Chinh sincerely thanked the party, the government and the people of Congo for their valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and freedom in the past and their present socialist construction. He asked the Congolese foreign minister to convey his best wishes to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and other Congolese party and state leaders and wished the Congolese people further success in national construction and defence.

The Congolese foreign minister expressed his joy at the constant development of the friendship between the two parties and peoples. He pointed out: "In conformity with the desire of their people, the party and the Government of Congo have constantly promoted solidarity and cooperation with the party and the state of Vietnam, considering this as an important factor for strengthening their country in the struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces to build a prosperous and happy Congo."

The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

GHANA'S RAWLINGS RECEIVES AMBASSADOR VU KHAC BONG

OW061838 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- Ambassador Vu Khac Bong, recently visited the Republic of Ghana in his capacity as representative of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He was received by Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Armed Forces and minister of defence, and many members of the council and the government.

Vu Khac Bong conveyed the best regards and warm sentiments of solidarity from Vietnamese leaders to the leaders and people of Ghana, and informed them of the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole.

Chairman Rawlings, for his part, informed the Vietnamese ambassador about the situation in Ghana, and said: "We are beginning to do what the Vietnamese revolution did in the past. Vietnam always remains an example and an encouragement to Ghana. We support the Vietnamese people's efforts to build and defend their country against the enemy's dark moves and to safeguard peace and security in the region."

Ambassador Vu Khac Bong visited many production establishments and public offices and mass organizations in Ghana where he was given a warm welcome and witnessed moving expressions of solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese people.

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS NOTE SUPPORTING SARHAWIS

OW061843 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a message to Mohamed 'Abd al-Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Revolution of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, thanking him for his telegram informing him of the situation of Sarhawi people's struggle.

"I consider this," Chairman Pham Van Dong wrote, "as a token of confidence in and a high appreciation of the Vietnamese people's support for and militant solidarity with the Sarhawi people now struggling perseveringly against imperialism and reaction in northwest Africa." The message continues: "The admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as a full member of the O.A.U. is eloquent proof of the justness and legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Sarhawi people as well as the growing international prestige of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at this great success of the Sarhawi people led by the Polisario Front.

"Panicked by the victories and the might of the Sarhawi revolution, the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the reactionary forces have intensified their interference and sent more modern military equipment to Western Sahara. That has created a new and extremely serious situation threatening peace and security in the region. The Vietnamese people severely condemn these acts of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

"Now as in the past, the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly support the just struggle of the Sarhawi people, led by the Polisario front for self-determination and national independence. I have the firm conviction that though they still have to surmount many difficulties and hardships, the Sarhawi people will finally win glorious victory for their just struggle."

PHAM VAN DONG CONDOLES PDRY ON FLOODING

OW061837 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Apr -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a message of sympathy to Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, over the damage caused to the Yemeni people by the storms and floods on April 3.

The message expresses deep sympathy to the Yemeni Government and people and wishes early return to normal in the stricken areas.

FOREST DESTRUCTION IN DAMAGED AREAS VIEWED

BK041640 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Mar 82 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] Before the liberation of the South, about 50 to 60 percent of the mangrove area in Ca Mau was destroyed by U.S.-puppet toxic chemicals. At present, these trees occupy only 56,280 hectares. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of the mangroves in U Minh were also devastated. Wanton destruction of other forests in the Mekong River Delta has continued in recent years. At present, only over 250,000 hectares in this region are covered with forests while another 8,500 hectares need reforestation. To prevent a situation in which forests are wantonly burned or destroyed and to quickly satisfy the need for ecological protection and the supply of timber and firewood to the people in the region, the Ministry of Forestry has delineated and determined the crop allocation for each type of soil, and introduced four methods of combining agriculture with forestry in various localities.

These involve shrimp breeding and fish farming in the area of the Sat forests; combining the cultivation of rice with the planting of mangrove; making the soil less alkaline by continuously planting mangrove, white eucalyptus and beefwood or other plants such as sugarcane, manioc and pineapple; and raising bees in the mangrove forests.

By planting new forests and restoring and preserving old forests in accordance with the combined methods mentioned above, the provinces in the Mekong River Delta have been able to produce practical and comprehensive economic results. Some provinces such as Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Kien Giang have even set up test areas for combining agriculture with forestry in different forms, with the intention of gaining experience for the development of production under various forms during 1982.

By actively developing the Sat forests (including the planting of mangrove and mushrooms), localities with saline soil in the coastal area can play an effective role in retaining alluvium to form landfills along the coastline in order to improve the soil and preserve fresh water.

Minh Hai, Hau Giang and Kien Giang Provinces are adopting many effective measures to put an immediate end to the situation in which forests are wantonly burned and destroyed while guiding the peasants, state farms and army units in carrying out production in accordance with the plan formulated for each region. Meanwhile, other provinces with large forests are intensively delineating their forested land and agricultural land and, on that basis, providing close guidance for combined agro-forestry production, and resolutely preventing any attempt to destroy the forests and then leave the land uncultivated.

NEW WAGE, BONUS SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTED 1 APR

BK071446 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued decision No 51-CT concerning a number of wage and bonus systems applied to workers and civil servants of some material production sectors. Pending the basic revision of the wage system of various material production sectors, all units assigned to heavy work duties in the sectors responsible for mining exploitation, geological work, metallurgy, machinery, electricity, chemical production, construction, transportation, forestry, fishery and agriculture -- including rubber production -- under the management of certain ministries and general departments are authorized by the Council of Ministers to apply a number of wage and bonus systems as follows:

-- Include the temporary monetary allowance given under decision No 219-CT in the current basic pay and use this as a basis for calculating monetary allowances.

-- The incentive pay rate for contract-based and product-based wages can be from 10 to 30 percent of the pay for the corresponding position as specified above, while the bonuses paid from the wage fund can be from 10 to 40 percent of the entire wage fund.

If a unit overfulfills its production plan, its wages will be increased in accordance with the principle that an increase of 1.3 percent of its wage fund will be given for every 1-percent increase in its production plan. Meanwhile, if a unit fails to fulfill its production plan, its wage fund will be cut by the corresponding rate.

These wage and bonus systems will be effective from 1 April 1982.

AUSTRALIAFRASER SURVIVES PARTY LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE

BK080706 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Mr Fraser has survived a challenge to his leadership of the Liberal Party. At a special meeting of the party's parliamentary members, Mr Fraser defeated the former foreign affairs minister, Mr Peacock, by 54 votes to 27. A Radio Australia correspondent in Canberra says this is considered the minimum figure required by Mr Peacock to keep open his options of a further challenge to Mr Fraser.

In a four-way ballot the deputy leadership of the parliamentary Liberal Party went to the treasurer, Mr Howard. The position had become vacant with the decision of the deputy leader, Sir Phillip Lynch, to step down.

ARGENTINE IMPORTS BOYCOTTED OVER FALKLANDS ISSUE

BK080921 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Australia is to ban all imports from Argentina in retaliation for the Falklands invasion. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, says the boycott will apply to all goods from Argentina except those already on the way or covered by existing contracts. However, the government will not ban exports of Australian goods to Argentina.

The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has said earlier he supports the use of armed force by Britain to retake the Falklands if diplomatic initiatives fail.

Radio Australia's office in Canberra says trade between the two countries runs heavily in Australia's favor. Australia exported A\$55 million worth of goods, most of it alumina, to Argentina last year, which is about U.S. \$58 million. In return, Australia took almost A\$6 million worth of leather, computer parts and bottling machinery from Argentinian manufactureres.

NINE-NATION EEC SUGAR SUBSIDIES PROTEST JOINED

BK061200 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Australia has joined nine sugar-exporting countries in making a fresh protest over the European Economic Community's [EEC] sugar export subsidies. The minister for trade and resources, Mr Anthony, said that Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, India, Nicaragua, Peru and the Philippines had lodged anew the complaint with the EEC and called for prompt consultation. Mr Anthony said that because of the subsidies, the EEC share of the world sugar market had almost doubled since the mid-1970's.

BRIEFS

WHEAT SALES TO PRC -- The Australian Wheat Board says it has made a cash sale of 1 million tons of wheat to the People's Republic of China. The board chairman, Sir Leslie Price, says the wheat will be exported between July and December this year. He says this brings the total wheat sales to China for 1982 to 2.2 million tons. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

ADAM MALIK COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

BK081105 Jakarta OANA in English 1048 GMT 8 Apr 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 8 Apr (OANA/ANTARA) -- Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik Thursday [8 April] suggested that Argentina and Britain settle the question of Argentina's forceful occupation of the British-ruled Falkland Islands by "compromise."

Adam Malik made this statement upon reporters' question after he had called President Suharto Thursday morning. He suggested that sovereignty over Falkland Islands be granted to Argentina and Argentina should cooperate with Britain if the controversy sprang from the existence of large oil deposits found on the island.

Asked about Indonesia's attitude toward the issue, Vice President Adam Malik replied that two things should be taken into account in the question of this British colony. He elaborated that the Indonesia constitution disapproved of colonialism which should be eliminated from the face of the earth.

"We must remember that we are dealing with a problem that involves Britain," he said.

The question now is, according to Malik, whether or not the Falkland Islands were an independent state or whether the islands were inhabited by people of Argentinian descent.

The Indonesian vice president further commented, "If the issue is a strategic one, Falkland Islands might belong to Britain because it was from these islands that Britain dispatched retaliatory attacks against Japan and Germany during World War II.

"However at present is worth pondering what actually caused the conflict over the islands to arise, and the best solution is by compromise."

Adam Malik however added that the Argentinian-British conflict over Falkland Islands was "no business of ours, but still we base our attitude on the 1945 constitution which rejects any leftovers of colonialism."

TELEVISION REPORTS ON TAIWAN 'MILITARY MIGHT'

BK051335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Indonesia, which severed diplomatic relations with China 12 years ago following an alleged communist coup attempt here, displayed Taiwan's military might through the state-run television here last night.

Television reporter Hendro Subroto, who interviewed a Taiwanese officer on military training, had praise for Taiwan's armed forces. The report featured an exercise by Taiwanese marines and showed a number of airforce jets and other military hardware.

The television show gave rise to speculation that Indonesia might be moving closer to Taiwan, though they have not established diplomatic relations. Trade links between the two states have been growing rapidly.

The show, the first on Indonesian television, coincided with the seventh anniversary of the death of Taiwanese President Chiang Kai-shek.

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